

CITY OF BATH



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Medical Officer of Health**

AND OF THE  
**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**  
A. Tyler, F.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., M.R.S.A.

FOR THE YEAR

**1951**

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**B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
*Medical Officer of Health*

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# CITY OF BATH.

December, 1951

*Mayor* : Councillor R. W. PEARSON.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Alderman W. BARRETT.

Aldermen Major A. E. Hopkins, W. J. Say.

Councillors :—The Mayor ; S. D. Chappell, Mrs. H. Cordiner,  
J. Driver, E. G. Haskins, Miss A. M. Hicks, T. Jones,  
L. Jenkin, C. E. Kindersley, F.R.C.S., Comdr. D. H. Magnay, R.N.,  
E. W. A. Mortimer, L. St. V. Powell, W. H. Rossiter, S. A. Smith  
L. W. H. Wheeler, Mrs. E. M. Williams, W. H. Winn.

Co-opted Members :—

Miss M. L. Bastable, Mr. R. Brain, Mrs. M. Cooke, Mr. T. J. Cornish,  
Miss K. M. Ealand, Mr. S. P. Ellis, Mrs. H. Miles, Mr. E. W. Smith,  
Dr. A. Sutherland, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

Sub-Committees :—

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

Alderman W. Barrett.

Councillors :—Mrs. H. Cordiner, J. Driver, T. Jones, C. E. Kindersley,  
F.R.C.S., S. A. Smith, L. W. H. Wheeler, Mrs. E. M. Williams.  
Miss M. L. Bastable, Mr. R. Brain, Mrs. M. Cooke, Miss K. M.  
Ealand, Mr. S. P. Ellis, Dr. A. Sutherland.

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES :

Aldermen W. Barrett, W. J. Say.

Councillors :—Mrs. H. Cordiner, L. Jenkin, T. Jones, L. St. V. Powell,  
W. H. Rossiter.

Mr. T. J. Cornish, Mrs. H. Miles, Mr. E. W. Smith,  
Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

### SANITARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES :

Aldermen W. Barrett, Major A. E. Hopkins.

Councillors :—S. D. Chappell, E. G. Haskins, Miss A. M. Hicks,  
T. Jones, E. W. A. Mortimer, L. St. V. Powell, L. W. H. Wheeler.

Mr. R. Brain, Mrs. H. Miles.

### SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE *re* HEALTH CENTRES :

Alderman W. Barrett.

Councillors :—T. Jones, C. E. Kindersley, F.R.C.S., Comdr. D. H.  
Magnay, R.N., S. A. Smith, Mrs. E. M. Williams.

Mr. T. J. Cornish, Dr. A. Sutherland.

## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Councillor A. E. WHITCHER.

Aldermen S. J. Amblin, J. W. Andrews, S. Day.

Councillors :—

The Mayor ;                      Mrs. A. M. Fitzjohn,                      W. E. Mannings,  
E. W. A. Mortimer,   P. J. Pepler,   F. G. Tranter.

Co-opted Members :—

Mrs. F. E. Coltart                      Mrs. D. Smithard

## STAFF. December, 1951.

The following particulars are given in accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health.

### PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

B. A. Astley Weston,

M.B., Ch.B., (Bristol), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer.

L. F. McWilliams, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers :

Norah D. Pinkerton, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), B.Sc.

Sara Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

City Analyst : G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

(from 1/4/51).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. Tyler, F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A., M.R.S.A. (Scot.).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

G. W. Dhenin, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

R. W. L. Read, D.P.A., M.S.I.A.

R. J. Pendlebury, D.P.A., M.S.I.A.

F. C. Hills, M.S.I.A.

D. G. I. Smith, M.S.I.A.

R.E. Adams, M.S.I.A.

Rodent Officer : W. P. Trevor (4 operators).

Senior Health Visitor :

Miss G. Sparshatt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors (and School Nurses) :

Miss G. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss N. M. Hill, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss P. Silby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss B. J. Macquillan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss M. Macauley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss D. Milsom, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss S. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss D. A. Peadon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 2/4/51).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

Miss D. M. Payne, S.C.M.

Mental Health Visitor :

Mrs. I. G. Swaine, S.R.N.

Authorised Officers, Mental Health Section :

R. L. Reddish, Dip.Soc.Sc., R.M.N.

J. G. McLeod, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Supervisor, Occupation Centre:  
Mrs. D. Denyer.

## Matrons, Day Nurseries :

Mrs. H. Hunt, S.R.N. (Riverside).

Miss R. M. Wilson, S.R.N. (Park Lane) from 12.6.51.

Clerks :

C. J. Taylor, D.P.A.,  
Chief Clerk.

Mrs. H. M. Welch    A. Ashman  
K. G. Morley            (H.M. Forces)

R. G. Lavis, D.P.A.

Miss B. White      Miss K. Bishop

T. D. Blyth

Mrs. R. Dolman      H. Bull

B. J. Stowell

Miss J. M. Double R. W. Coles  
(from 19.11.51)

### Temporary Staff :

Mrs. D. Corless (from 5.10.51).

C. Barrett (from 3.12.51).

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres :

Dr. Norah D. Pinkerton      \*Dr. D. Tasker

Dr Sara Evans                      \*Dr. M. Child

Superintendent of Council Midwives and Home Nurses :

Miss A. Cook, S.R N., S.C.M.

Deputy Superintendent :

Miss E. M. Vigar, S.R.N., S.C M.

Council Midwives :

Mrs. M. E. Harris

Miss J. A. Young

Miss D. Cannon

### Home Help Organiser :

Mrs. B. Reeves

The Staff of the School Medical Department is given in my Report to the Education Authority.

\*Part-time Officer of the Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE CITY OF BATH.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926 I have the honour of presenting the Medical Officer of Health's Report for the year 1951, together with the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

In them is a mass of information which should be of the greatest value to you in considering the many problems which come before you either in Council, or at meetings of Committees, or as individual members of the City Council. The many figures, brought together with so much labour by the Clerical Staff, give you facts about the births, lives and deaths of the citizens as well as the details of the measures taken by the Health Department to make the passage from conception to death as healthy and trouble free as possible, together with the details of the Staff and the actual work done by each section. Figures do not lie, but the deductions made from their consideration may be many, various and misleading. The local statistical information is of value chiefly when, combined with others, it provides national statistics from which reliable deductions may be made.

Although the report concerns the year 1951, I feel it to be my duty to draw attention to the question of finance which became more pressing in the early part of this year, while this report was in preparation. The fixing of a ceiling for expenditure combined with certain increases in expenditure over which the Council has little control, means that cuts can only be made by cramping or even reducing services. It is therefore more than usually important that what money there is should be devoted to its proper purpose.

As I understand it, the intention of all Public Health legislation is the prevention and not the treatment of illness. It should be noted that a very large proportion of the expenditure of the Public Health Department is directly on the care of the sick, as for example their transport, and the provision of nursing. While in addition, there is much work, and thus expense, which is indirectly concerned with illness and in no way part of preventive medicine. It is of course necessary that sick persons should have all the assistance they need, but an increasingly important question is whether it should be provided by the Local Health Authority at the expense of the Preventive Services, or by some other body. The work of the Sanitary, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Domestic Help Departments, and all work in connection with infectious or contagious illness, is truly preventive in nature but most of the expenditure on Mental Health is devoted to the care of the mentally sick, and little is done to prevent the increasing amount of mental illness. A pitifully small sum is devoted directly to Health Education, which is the basic weapon in the prevention of illness and the promotion of health. Sanitation and Health Education have during the last 100 years wiped

out almost completely diseases such as Cholera, Smallpox and Typhus in this country, and made Typhoid and Diphtheria rare occurrences. Rickets has been practically abolished in the last 20 years by the same means, and there is hope that Whooping Cough can be brought under control very shortly. It is said confidently that Tuberculosis could be controlled in the next 20 years, and made as rare an occurrence as Diphtheria now is if a concerted preventive effort is made now. I therefore venture to advise that future estimates for this Department may be made with the idea of prevention of illness prominently before you.

May I again express my thanks to the Members of the Health Committee, and particularly to the Chairmen of the Health and its Sub Committees for their help at all times, and to each member of the staff of all sections of the Health Department for their forbearance and devotion of duty in many trying circumstances throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

B. A. ASTLEY WESTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*Bath, August, 1952.*



# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

## City and County Borough of Bath. Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

Area of the Borough, 6277 Statute acres (extended boundary).

Situation—Latitude 51° 23' N., Longitude 2° 21' W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 61,000,000 gallons. Average daily consumption, 1951, 32.98 gallons per head; 1946-50 28.75 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed by the Sanitary Authority.

Population -79,275 (1951 Census).

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1931, 15,599 (*i.e.*, structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families). Estimate for 1951, 22,200.

	Years	...	1951.	1950.	Mean of 1946-50.	Mean of 1941-45.
Population { Birth, Marriage and	...	...				
Death rates ...	...	...	79,300	77,040	76,820	75,720
Rateable Value in March, 1952	...	£	677,971	653,722	652,914	634,046
Rates—Total per £	...	...	20/-	20/-	18/4	12/4
One penny General Rate produced	...	£	2,710	2,622	2,613	2,541
Total net indebtedness March, 1952...	...	£	4,690,539	4,218,799	3,258,818	2,473,380
Ditto per person	...	£	59-3-4	54-15-3	42-15-1	32-19-3
MARRIAGES—Number Registered	...	...	644	598	662	657
Rate per 1000 population. Bath			16·2	15·5	17·2	17·3
Ditto. England and Wales			16·4	16·3	17·6	16·8
BIRTHS—Number	...	Bath	1149	1130	1285	1197
Rate per 1000 population	...	"	14·5	14·7	16·8	15·9
Ditto. England and Wales			15·5	15·8	18·0	16·0
Illegitimate births per 1000 infants born	...	Bath	53	44	64	91
DEATHS—Number—Civilian Bath residents			1102	1040	1039	1045
Net rate per 1000 population, Bath			13·9	13·6	13·5	13·7
Standardized rate for age and sex		"	11·4	11·2	11·2	11·3
England and Wales, Crude Death-rate			12·5	11·6	11·5	11·9
INFANT MORTALITY—	...	Bath	21	24	32	47
England and Wales			30	30	36	50
Illegitimate Infants	...	Bath	16	20	45	111
DEATHS from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)			—	1	2	8
Ditto. Rate per 1000 births, Bath			0·0	0·9	1·5	6·8
Ditto. do. England and Wales			1·4	1·9	3·7	5·2
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	15	11	26	39
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	—	1	4	7
Influenza	...	...	25	11	8	16

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS--Continued

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	Years	...	1951	1950	Mean of 1946-50	Mean of 1941-45
Pneumonia	...	...	62	35	45	57
Bronchitis	...	...	41	32	24	26
Cancer	...	...	150	152	158	158
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc., Heart Disease & other Circulatory diseases			598	591	556	453
Nephritis	...	...	15	19	21	27
Violence	...	...	55	37	38	47
<b>DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—</b>						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	0.19	0.14	0.34	0.52
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	—	0.01	0.05	0.09
Influenza	...	...	0.32	0.14	0.10	0.21
Pneumonia	...	...	0.78	0.45	0.59	0.75
Bronchitis	...	...	0.52	0.42	0.31	0.34
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	0.11	0.16	0.09	0.11
Cancer	...	...	1.89	2.00	2.06	2.03
<b>DEATHS at various age periods—</b>						
Under 1 year	...	...	24	29	42	57
1 to 5 years	...	...	7	8	7	14
Between 5 and 60 years	...	...	180	174	186	218
Over 60 years	...	...	891	829	804	755
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Cases notified</b>						
Diphtheria	...	...	1	1	6	54
Scarlet Fever	...	...	74	34	50	142
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	2
Small-pox	...	...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	12	15	12	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1	—	2	10
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	22	12	12	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	4	1	6	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	80	58	77	74
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	8	9	10	10
<i>See also pages 40 and 74</i>						
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Attack rates per 1000 population—</b>						
Diphtheria	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.71
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0.93	0.44	0.65	1.85
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	0.02
Erysipelas	...	...	0.15	0.19	0.15	0.26
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.21
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	1.01	0.75	1.00	0.97
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.12
<b>NUMBER OF DEATHS from—</b>						
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	2	—	1
Measles	...	...	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	—	—	1
<b>DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—</b>						
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	0.02
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0.01	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	0.03	—	0.02
Measles	...	...	0.01	—	—	0.02
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	0.01	0.03
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	—	—	0.01

# Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Bath for the Year 1951.

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## Section A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

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Bath has been known since the Roman occupation as a health resort famous for its springs of hot mineral water. Because of its position the City is a centre where national traffic routes meet and local connections with towns and villages of North Somerset and West Wiltshire are numerous.

The City Council is the Local Health Authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act, and the eleven hospitals which serve the City form the Bath Group of Hospitals under the Hospital Management Committee, while the Executive Council is responsible for General Medical Practitioner, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Ophthalmic Services. Bath is also the centre of one of the Clinical Areas into which the South West Region is divided. Thus though the organisation and needs have changed, Bath is still a centre for all health purposes.

In order to be able to compare Bath's death rate with the country as a whole, an area comparability factor of .82 has been given to us by the Registrar-General. This figure is the same as in 1950, and makes the necessary allowances for the age and sex of the local population.

**Population.** The Registrar-General's estimate of the 1951 mid-year population was 79,300, an increase of 2,060 compared with 1950. The population in 1938, the last complete year before the war, was 68,300. This big increase is accounted for by the extension of the City boundary as from April, 1951, which absorbed most of the Weston Village and parts of Claverton Down, etc.

**Births and Infant Mortality.** There were 1,149 births in 1951; 19 more than last year. The rate per thousand population for 1951 was 14.5 compared with 14.7 for last year. The rate for England and Wales was 15.5, and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 17.3.

The Infant Mortality rate was 21 per 1,000 live births compared with 24 in 1950, and an average of 32 for the 5 years, 1946-50. The 1951 figure for the Country as a whole was 30 and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 34.

The number of illegitimate births showed an increase to 61, as compared with 50, 70 and 84 for the three previous years.

The Infant Mortality rate of 21 is exceptionally low. This rate is the lowest ever recorded in Bath. It is however, in keeping with the general low rate of recent years, and is the result of improved social conditions together with the better ante-natal care of the mother. One cause of infant mortality remains almost unchanged, that is to say deaths from Prematurity and Congenital Defects. During 1951, of the 24 infants who died in the first year of life, 9 were from Prematurity and 3 from Congenital Defects. If therefore any further reduction in Infant Mortality is to be effected, research is necessary into the causes of these conditions during the ante-natal period.

**Marriages.** The number registered as taking place in Bath, not necessarily of Bath people, was 644, as compared with 598 in 1950. The marriage rate per thousand population was 16.2 and for England and Wales, 16.4.

**Deaths.** The standardised death-rate for 1951 was 11.4, compared with 11.2 in 1950 and an average of 11.3 for the ten years 1941—1950. Details of the principal causes of deaths and the incidence in various age groups are given in the Summary (pages 72 and 73). The causes of death in this Summary are in accordance with the suggested short list of 36 groups proposed by the Registrar-General for the use of Medical Officers of Health. It should be noted however that the figures given in the Summary are compiled from local records, and may not agree precisely with those prepared by the Registrar-General.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 12.5, and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, 13.4.

The following extracts from the vital statistics are given in the form suggested by the Ministry of Health.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	....1088	546	542	} Birth Rate, 14.5
	Illegitimate	.... 61	29	32	
Stillbirths	....	.... 24	11	13	Rate per 1,000
					total births, 20.5
Deaths	....	1102	470	632	Death-rate, 11.4
Deaths from puerperal causes :—				Rate per 1,000 total	
			Deaths.	(live and still) births.	
	Puerperal sepsis	...	—	0.00	
	Other puerperal causes		1	0.85	

**Death-rate** of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate, 20 ;      Illegitimate, 16 ;      Total, 21.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)      ...      150

„      „      Measles (all ages)      ...      1

„      „      Whooping Cough (all ages)      ...      —

„      „      Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)      —



The Stillbirth rate shows a fall on last year, when it was 26.7. During the period 1941-50 the mean stillbirth rate was 24.3 per 1000 total births. It is difficult to draw any conclusions from the small numbers involved, but the figures for Bath appear to be somewhat below the national average.

(For number of births, birth rates, infant mortality and maternal mortality see pages 9 and 10).

## Section B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Health Committee is responsible to the Council for carrying out a comprehensive scheme which includes the following:—Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics, Supervision of Midwives under the Midwives Acts; The Municipal Midwifery Service; Health Visiting; Six Infant Welfare Centres (Eight weekly sessions); Provision of milk and welfare foods for mothers and infants; Dental Service; Birth Control Clinic; two Day Nurseries; Home Nursing; Provision of Domestic Help; and arrangements for the care of Unmarried Mothers.

A summary of the work done during 1951 follows, together with brief explanatory comments where necessary. In general terms it may be said that most of the services have been maintained at their previous level, with some reduction in numbers attended by our domiciliary midwives.

### HEALTH CENTRES.

As it becomes desirable and possible to build Health Centres it is proposed in general terms to have seven buildings in the residential periphery of the City where general medical, dental and pharmaceutical services will be available, and one in the centre of the City where, in addition, radiological and pathological facilities will be provided for use by general practitioners with facilities for consultation when necessary between specialists and general practitioners, thus relieving to some extent the Out patient Departments of the general hospitals. Sites for such buildings are being earmarked but no details of the layout of such centres have been agreed. Provision would be made in the plans for the Local Authority Clinics to be held in these buildings.

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

**Ante-Natal Clinics.** Figures in brackets are those for 1950.

Day	Rivers Street		
	Mon., Tues., Wed.		
Number of Sessions held	...	...	... 201 (202)
Number of new patients	...	...	... 339 (351)
Total attendances	...	...	... 2342 (2388)
Average per session	...	...	... 12 (12)
Ante-natal home visits by City Midwives	..	1028	(996)

It is very important that the services provided by the Local Authority for ante-natal care should link easily and quickly with those of the Hospital Management Committee and the General Practitioner Obstetricians. To this end arrangements have been made with St. Martin's Hospital for Blood Examinations and Blood Grouping, and for the supply of blood for transfusion. There is easy reference between Ante-natal Clinics and the Obstetricians in the Hospital Clinics, and a special card is provided for and retained by all expectant mothers bearing essential information and the essential notes of either Obstetrician, General Practitioner or Midwife. This exchange of information is appreciated and may frequently be of benefit to the patient. General Practitioners who are not booked for the confinement are informed when any of their patients have engaged a midwife. As mentioned in the 1949 Report one effect of the National Health Service Act has been that more expectant mothers are booking a General Practitioner Obstetrician for their confinement, causing a reduction in Midwives' cases and a reduced attendance at Ante-natal Clinics.

**Post-Natal Clinic.** 55 new patients attended the sessions held during 1951, and the total attendances were 77 (66 patients and 86 attendances in 1950).

The reduced attendance is again due to the provision of services under the National Health Service Act.

**Relaxation Clinic.** Towards the end of the year a relaxation clinic with a trained physiotherapist was opened at the local authority's ante-natal clinic, to which General Practitioner Obstetricians are invited to send their cases. By the end of the year the clinic was well established with numbers steadily increasing. 99 attendances were made at 17 sessions.

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

For days and times see page 32. Figures for 1951 are as follows:—

	Blue Coat		Oldfield		South-		Odd Weston Down from 18.6.51)
	House	Walcot	Park	down	Down	from	
Number of sessions	...	93	94	45	47	46	27
Attendances of children	...	2034	1865	631	687	594	493
New cases included in above		295	154	160	48	88	117
Average attendance of infants per session	...	...	21.9	19.8	14.0	14.6	12.9 18.3

The attendances recorded above are those in which the child was seen by the doctor. The table shows that there were 6,034 consultations at 352 sessions, an average of 17.9 per session. (In 1950, the figures were 5,538 ; 325 ; and 17.1). In addition, there were 3,977 visits of infants for weighing, renewal of milk applications, and so forth, for whom a consultation with the doctor was not necessary.

With the extension of the City boundary in April it became more than ever necessary to open an infant welfare clinic in the Upper Weston area. An agreement was negotiated for the use of the Village



Hall, and the clinic was opened on 18th June with a weekly session. This has proved to be more helpful to the mothers in this expanding area of the City, and has made it unnecessary for them to make long journeys through busy streets to the other centres.

The provision of a further clinic in the Twerton area will be kept in mind when circumstances permit.

The voluntary helpers connected with the Infant Welfare Associations, many of whom have given constant help over a long series of years, continue to give more valued assistance at the various centres, and without them the work could not be continued on the present lines.

**Supply of Milk and Welfare Foods.** There are facilities at the Infant Welfare Centres for the sale of proprietary dried milk and welfare foods at special clinic prices, and for the distribution of National dried milk, cod liver oil and orange juice by the Ministry of Food.

When the welfare of the young infant became a duty of the Local Authority in 1918 the great need was for simple instruction of poorly educated mothers in cleanliness, feeding, clothing, and general physical care of their children. The physical condition of children of all strata of society has greatly improved during the last 30 years, as may be seen from the rarity of rickets, and the increased average weight and height of adolescents. While it is still necessary to continue to offer medical inspection and advice and to provide Welfare foods, the main effort of Infant Welfare Centres must in future be the education of the young mother in all matters concerning her own health and that of her children. Infant Welfare Centres offer a great opportunity to impart health teaching to young parents in a receptive stage of their development, and the staff must be properly trained in modern methods of health teaching and given the equipment to make it effective.

**Dental Service.** Two Dental Surgeons of the School Dental Service give one session weekly to the care of the teeth of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under school age.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1951 :—

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing mothers ... ..	42	40	33	33
Children under five ... ..	76	76	76	76

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	25	15	6	8	4	—	10	2	2	3
Children under five	54	3	43	44	—	20	3	—	—	—

The number of Expectant and Nursing mothers treated has again diminished but the number of children treated under five has shewn a slight increase.

Cases are referred to the dentists for treatment either from the Ante-natal or Infant Welfare Centres. The numbers dealt with are very small when compared with the number of confinements per annum and the child population. No doubt some obtain treatment from private dentists. Examination of table (b) shows that of the 33 mothers treated 25 extractions were necessary but only 8 fillings. As pregnancy is a period when the mother's teeth tend to decay it is evident that dental inspection during the ante-natal period is inadequate. If early and regular dental inspection were available during pregnancy it is probable that some of these teeth could have been saved. The inspection must be taken to the mothers when they attend the ante-natal clinics, and must be done by a dentist with proper equipment if oral sepsis and dental decay is to be found and checked early. The existing staff of school dentists cannot give more time to this work without neglecting their obligation to the school children. Additional staff is essential if proper care is to be given to these priority classes and to school children.

Arrangements are made with a local private dental mechanic for the provision of dentures required by patients attending the Local Authority's dental clinics.

The Council has its own X-Ray apparatus, and examinations are carried out by the School Dental Surgeons.

Cases referred to the Dental Officers were those actually requiring dental treatment. Owing to the shortage of staff, it was still not possible to carry out inspections at the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.

**Orthopædic Treatment.** Arrangements previously outlined continued throughout the year, and regular sessions were held by the Orthopædic Surgeon in the Health Department, with weekly sessions by the After-Care Sister for massage and treatment recommended by the Surgeon. Patients are referred for Ultra-Violet Ray or Hot Pool treatments to the City Bathing Establishment. During the year, 274 children under school age made 204 attendances to the Surgeon's Clinics, and 204 to the After-Care Sister's Clinics. 18 children made 475 attendances at Massage Clinics.

**"Birth Control" Clinic.** 53 married women attended this Clinic during 1951, compared with 30 in 1950. Cases are referred by General Practitioners or through the Medical Officer at the Ante and Post-natal Clinics. All cases are checked by the Medical Officer of Health before an appointment is made and only those referred for medical reasons are accepted.

For administrative convenience this clinic is now held on the local authority's premises, and sessions are arranged twice a month. The clinic is staffed by a part-time medical officer with a nurse in attendance. Cases from outside Bath are seen at this clinic by arrangement with the Somerset and Wiltshire County Councils.

**Premature Infants.** Specially equipped and staffed hospital units for the care of premature infants exist at both the Royal United and St. Martin's Hospitals under the direction of a Pediatrician, and arrangements have been made to ensure as far as possible that we become aware of all cases of prematurity, so that the requisite following up is carried out. The 6 infants who were entirely nursed at home survived 28 days. One of the Local Authority's Health Visitors has had experience in a premature unit.

### **Care of Illegitimate Children and Unmarried Mothers.**

Everything possible is done to ensure the welfare of the infant and the rehabilitation of the mother in these cases, and the Council's arrangements continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The work is now carried out through the Children's Committee in close co-operation with the Diocesan and County Moral Welfare Association and the Health Visitors.

Miss A. Goodeve-Docker, the Outdoor Welfare Worker for the Bath and Keynsham Moral Welfare Association has kindly supplied a brief report on the work of the local Association during 1951, and the problems involved, which is printed below.

### **Report on Cases of Unmarried Mothers referred in 1951.**

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers is dealt with on an ad hoc basis, and during the year the City Council gave financial assistance for two unmarried mothers to go to Mother and Baby Homes.

"17 cases were referred; of these, one was a case of a second illegitimate child, and one was a third. In this last case, the woman ceased to call, after our first few interviews, as I was not prepared to help her about adoption; she had had her first two babies adopted. In four cases the girls were sent to Mother and Baby Homes. Four girls were themselves illegitimate.

**Types of families.** 15 girls came from ordinary working class families, though there was considerable variation between the best and the lowest families. Two girls came from what might be described as lower middle-class families.

**Types of homes.** In four cases there was no information about this. Four homes were of very poor type. The remainder were good—clean and well kept.

Three babies were adopted. Seven girls kept their babies from choice. In three other cases the babies are not suitable for adoption. In one case there was a miscarriage. In two cases the baby's future has not yet been decided. Four babies are in the care of the Children's Committee.

Four cases of married women expecting illegitimate children were referred to me during 1951. Two women were living apart from their husbands, one was a widow, and one was living with her husband. They all come from working class families. Two homes were very poor, one through lack of money, the other through lack of care. The other two were medium to good.

**Probable Causes of Misconduct.** It must be borne in mind that there are many cases of misconduct where pregnancy does not result. I have found in a number of cases that, though it is a first pregnancy, one or both of the two people concerned has previously committed misconduct with other people.

In a few cases misconduct can be attributed, on the girl's part at least, to low mentality. But in the majority of cases with which I have dealt during the three and a half years that I have spent in my present post the two main causes appear to be low moral standards and ignorance.

In some cases there has been a promise of marriage, which is held to be sufficient excuse. Apart from the doubtful validity of this excuse, marriage does not take place in many of these cases.

Young people receive insufficient moral teaching and training in self-discipline. "What I want I'll have" is a common attitude today



and not only in the matter of sex), and fear of possible consequences, i.e. a baby, seems to have little or no deterrent effect.

Young people have little knowledge about their physical and emotional natures, and often get into trouble because of this ignorance. In many cases they receive little or no enlightenment or guidance from their parents.

Yet all the time sex is blared at them from newspapers, magazines, films, gossip about neighbours, and they have a strong natural curiosity about sex and about their own developing bodies, which must be satisfied by one means or another.

Vague moral teaching is not enough. Young people should be given the facts about sex in a straightforward manner, **together** with clear moral teaching and guidance about behaviour, backed up by common-sense reasoning.

This is in fact what is done on the educational side of moral welfare. I have given series of talks on these lines to seven youth groups during the past eighteen months, and I have met with an excellent response. I have also talked to groups of mothers about the parents' part in teaching their children about these matters, and they have welcomed these talks.

I am convinced that this is the only constructive way of dealing with the problem of sexual misconduct and promiscuous relationships, and so also with the prevention of venereal diseases, which is in essence a moral and social problem."

**Institutional Provision.** The City Council continue to accept responsibility for the maintenance of cots at the Church of England Children's Society's Homes at Savile House, Bath and Sunnyside Home, Box, Wilts.

**Day Nurseries.** In May, 1951 the unsuitable day nursery premises at 3, Beaufort East were closed, and staff and children transferred to Riverside Nursery. This building, formerly a Civic Restaurant, had been adapted for use as a nursery, and now provides accommodation for 55 children as compared with 40 in the old premises.

The nursery at the Lower Common remained open during the whole year, and both nurseries are approved by the Ministry of Health for the training of students who wish to take the Nursery Nurses' Certificate.

Some figures for the year are:

		Accommodation.	No. on Register end of year.
Lower Common	...	40	39
Riverside	...	55	52

The number of requests for admission to Day Nurseries indicates the need for such institutions. Originally started as Wartime Nurseries where the one acceptable reason for admission was that the mother was in "essential employment" the Nurseries now accept any child where it is shown that there is a need. Priority is given to those children who have no father (either because of death, separation of the

parents, or because the mother is not married), where the home conditions are unhealthy or unsuitable, where the mother is in essential employment, and where financial circumstances compel the mother to seek employment. In all cases there exists financial need but priority is given to children who are likely to benefit in physical or mental health by conditions in a Day Nursery.

### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

3 Persons remained on the Register at the end of the year.

### MIDWIFERY.

During 1951 the number of midwives signifying their intention to practise in the City was 49 including 1 maternity nurse. Of these, 38 worked solely in Hospitals, 2 in connection with Nursing Homes, 5 were employed by the Local Authority, and 4 were in private practice. 25 Midwives attended 30 or more births each, and 14 less than 10 each. 4 Midwives did not attend any births in Bath.

The number of confinements attended by all midwives was 1,601—last year it was 1,545.

Live births registered numbered 1,571.

Altogether, a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board on 44 occasions for various emergencies in connection with births and miscarriages. These emergencies may be grouped as follows: Complications of labour, 28; Ante-natal conditions, 6; Post-natal condition of mother, 4; Unsatisfactory condition of child, 6.

As far as Bath is concerned, the number of cases dealt with by the Council's Domiciliary Midwives, and private maternity homes, still remains low as compared with confinements in hospital. The following table gives the place of confinement of the registered live births in Bath.

		Royal United & Forbes Fraser Hospitals	St. Martin's Hospital	Private Maternity Homes	Private Houses
Bath mothers	....	400 (417)	516 (509)	41 (44)	150 (142)
Non-residents	...	161 (171)	280 (248)	23 (24)	— (3)
Total	....	561 (588)	796 (757)	64 (68)	150 (145)

#### Percentage—

Bath mothers	....	36% (37%)	46% (46%)	4% (4%)	14% (13%)
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(Figures for 1950 are shown in brackets)

In practice, this means that many more women are engaging a private doctor for their confinements under the terms of the National Health Service Act, and as the doctor may attend his patient in the maternity beds at the Royal United Hospital free of cost to the mother, the number of confinements of Bath mothers taking place in hospitals has increased from 64% in 1947 the last complete year before the inception of the National Health Service Act to 82% in 1951. As was mentioned in the previous Reports, this trend is making the



training of future midwives difficult, inasmuch as it is impossible to provide sufficient domiciliary work for student midwives.

**City Midwives.** The staff of Domiciliary Midwives, 3 in number at the end of 1951, attended 144 cases during the year (157 in 1950).

At the end of the year 20 midwives in hospitals and nursing and maternity homes, were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia.

The City Midwives now have two sets of gas and air apparatus which can be made available to all domiciliary confinements. At the end of the year two of the Council's midwives had been trained to administer gas and air analgesia which was used in 21 confinements.

An arrangement was continued in 1951 with the West Wilts Hospital Management Committee, whereby pupil midwives from the Bradford-on-Avon Maternity Hospital were given district training under the direction of City Midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board.

A stock of maternity outfits is kept for the use of mothers having their confinements at home, and each mother is provided with an outfit prior to the birth.

**Maternity Beds.** Arrangements continued to be made through the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and the Ante-natal Clinics for expectant mothers to book accommodation for their confinement at the Royal United or St. Martin's Hospitals.

Of the 1,107 live births to Bath mothers taking place in the City during 1951, 916 or nearly 83% occurred at the Royal United, St. Martin's and Forbes Fraser Hospitals. This is the highest percentage in any town in the Country.

The continued fall in attendance at Ante and Post-natal Clinics and the reduced number of confinements taking place at home and in Maternity Homes must be compared with the increase in the number taking place in Hospitals. Two factors probably account for this trend. Firstly the increased service provided by General Practitioner Obstetricians, and secondly the fact that in Bath Hospitals there have been adequate Maternity beds for all who wish to be confined there. It is also fair to comment that financial and economic considerations may influence many mothers to seek admission to hospital because the Maternity Benefit and Maternity Grant are equally available to those confined in hospital free of cost under the National Health Service, as well as to those confined at home where expense is greater in spite of the provision of free Medical and Midwifery attendance.

Apart from the effect on the training of midwives, this tendency to go into hospital for confinement is beginning to cause a strain on hospital beds, and in so far as it is dictated by financial reasons will probably have to be checked by restricting admission to cases of difficult midwifery, "first babies" where ante-natal examination shows reason to expect difficulty and to those cases where the home circumstances are unsuitable. These questions are still under consideration locally.

**Maternal Mortality.** There was one maternal death in Bath during the year, due to shock following abortion, giving a rate of .85 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales was 0.79, and the average of 5 years, 1947-51 for Bath was 1.31, and for England and Wales, 0.96.

### HEALTH VISITING.

The general arrangements for the Health Visiting staff continued throughout the year. Nine Health Visitors were employed at the end of the year.

The Health Visiting staff maintain very close co-operation with the other welfare and environmental Services of the local authority as well with voluntary organisations, and in addition to attending Infant Welfare Clinics and Schools, the Health Visitors made the following visits during 1951. Children under 1 year, 7,841; between 1 and 5, 7,824; Expectant mothers, 185; others, 222; total 16,072.

The Health Visitor's work and responsibility has expanded to comprise the whole family. In addition to visits in connection with infants and children, many special enquiries are made by them in connection with housing and the care of the aged and chronic sick. This has meant that fewer visits are paid to children between two and five years of age, with concentration of effort on those who show a need for supervision either because of poor health or social problems. Problem families of children neglected in their own homes have necessitated a number of special visits. When normal means of persuasion have failed, cases are reported to the Medical Officer of Health for co-ordinated action with the Children's Officer and Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. Neglectful parents have caused considerable anxiety and work to all those concerned with Child Welfare. In most of the cases the parents have been backward educationally, are not capable of dealing with the daily problems of housekeeping, and have large families. Thus a vicious circle is established and eventually family life is broken either by delinquency of the older children or the misconduct of one or other parent. The children are usually happy, but physically retarded and mentally backward. Unless effective action is taken the problem will increase with succeeding generations. Punitive measures have little real or permanent value, and it appears that effort should be directed to the training of the young parents before their family problems have become too great. It is to be hoped that more residential accommodation will become available where such mothers may be sent to receive practical training in housekeeping and the care of their young children.

As a first step a Co-ordinating Committee has been established with representatives of all the organisations, both voluntary and official which may be called on to help such families. It is, however, essential that they shall be discovered early, given practical guidance and, when this fails, practical training. Many of the incipient mothers of problem families might be spotted while still at school; if they were then given instruction in simple housekeeping and kept under friendly guidance after leaving school they might be able to establish themselves

in early married life. The so called "Problem" family contributes little to the community but is a considerable charge on the finances and resources of the State and Local Authority.

## HOME NURSING

The Local Authority's arrangement with the Bath District Nursing Association for the provision of a home nursing service under the National Health Service Act remained unchanged throughout the year. The full cost of the service is borne by the City Council and is under the general control of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year, 26,975 visits were paid to 1,371 individual patients. Of these, 872 were discharged as no longer requiring the services of a home nurse, 152 were admitted to hospitals, and 151 died. There were 196 patients on the Association's books at the end of the year. The nursing staff numbered 7 full-time and 6 part-time nurses at 31st December.

The care of the chronic sick patient continues to be a problem both to the Hospitals, the Local Health Authority and the Welfare Committee. Responsibility for their care lies with the Regional Hospital Board, but the problem is greater in Bath than in some other places because of the high proportion of elderly persons in the population. The Board has not been able to put into operation a Geriatric Scheme as it was devised, but has the matter under consideration. Many of the cases which present difficulties are able to care for themselves in the summer and may then be fit for their own homes or for a hostel, but in the winter they are incapacitated and need some form of nursing care. Others are in need of care because of senile changes but cannot rightly be dealt with as insane. There is in fact a wide borderline between healthy old age and either physical or mental chronic incapacity. The remedy appears to be a halfway house between hospital and hostel with free interchange. It is important that one medical authority should control admission and discharge in all accommodation provided for the aged, the chronic sick and those who are on the borderline.

There is an additional small but important group of young chronic sick persons who need nursing care which cannot be provided at home. They are by reason of their youth unfit for admission to the ordinary ward for the chronic sick. Two such cases exist in Bath, both suffering from incurable and progressive paralysis. Each has been reported to the Board and measures are under consideration for their care.

An arrangement has been made with the Hospital Bed Bureau for the appropriate officer of the Health Department, e.g. Health Visitor or District Nurse, to assess the social need and therefore the urgency of each case of chronic sickness for which application is made for admission to Hospital.

Home Nurses and Home Helps are sent to the chronic sick in their own homes, and to a great degree are able to ease the difficulties and frequently prevent the need for admission to hospital. Each case is dealt with sympathetically as it is realised that many of these old and infirm



persons wish to remain in their own homes as long as possible. If it becomes essential to remove them the Home Nurse is usually able to persuade them, and it has not been necessary to use the powers given in Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

It has not yet been possible to place home nurses on the housing estates because of the general demand for new houses.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.** The Council's arrangements for the immunisation against diphtheria of children up to school leaving age continued throughout the year. Regular sessions were held at the various Infant Welfare Centres and arrangements were made for school children to be immunised at individual schools where the need was indicated. Every mother is encouraged to have her child immunised, by birthday reminders and personal calls at the home by the Health Visitors, while letters are addressed to parents of children attending school for the first time, drawing their attention to the need for immunisation. Despite these efforts the figures reveal that a number do not take advantage of the facilities provided by the Local Authority and the family doctor, although they did result in almost 200 more children being immunised in 1951 than in the previous year. This result was encouraging at a time when the national trend has shown a decline in the number being immunised.

An increasing number of children are taken to the family doctor for immunisation. These practitioners receive free supplies of vaccine lymph and immunising material and they undertake to supply the Local Health Authority with details of the persons so treated.

The position at the end of 1951 as regards diphtheria immunisation of Bath's child population was as follows :—

		No. Immunised.	Estimated Child Population
Under 5 years	....	2,972	6,160
5 to 14 years	....	5,968	9,790
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		8,940	15,950

Of this number 816 children under 5 years, and 113 from 5 to 14 years were immunised during 1951. In addition, "boosting" injections—i.e. injections given four or more years after primary immunisation—were given to 814 children in the same period.

Using the figures suggested by the Registrar-General it is estimated from Health Department records that about 47% of the existing child population under 5, and 61% from 5—14 years, had completed at least one course of injections. A.P.T. is given to unimmunised children under 10 years, but for older children T.A.F. is used.

Although there was only one case of Diphtheria during the year, I do not regard the percentage of Bath children immunised as satisfactory. In order that we may consider the population to be reasonably protected from future epidemics of diphtheria, at least 70% of the child population

should be immunised. The facilities for immunisation are there, either through the family doctor or the Local Authority Clinics and parents who fail to have their children protected, do so, in the majority of cases, because they either fail to realise the danger, or are too inert to make use of the facilities.

Arrangements have been made for immunisation to be carried out in the homes of those who do not wish to attend the clinics or call in their private doctor. These injections will be given by the Health Visitors.

Articles in the press have spread a fear that injections given to children to prevent diphtheria may make them more liable to contract infantile paralysis. Like so many other suggestions that have been made about the increase in this disease, it is by no means proved, and special enquiry is now made into every case in order to find out the truth. When infantile paralysis is present in the area the medical profession is informed and, if desirable, diphtheria immunisation is stopped. Until it is certain that immunisation has any effect on the incidence of infantile paralysis it would be a disservice to the children to restrict it in any way, as Diphtheria will again become a dreaded danger to them unless the percentage of protected children is kept up and even increased.

**Vaccination.** Vaccination is no longer compulsory, but every effort is still made to persuade mothers to have their children vaccinated. Vaccination sessions are held at all the Infant Welfare Clinics in conjunction with diphtheria immunisation, where this service is provided by one of the Authority's Medical Officers

Mothers may also take their children to any of the doctors taking part in the Local Authority's scheme.

As with immunisation against diphtheria, the number of children vaccinated in 1951 showed a considerable increase over the previous year, viz. 473 as against 223 in 1950. In addition, 106 adults received primary vaccination, and 325 persons were re-vaccinated. Most of the adults were vaccinated by private doctors or by the local authority's medical staff prior to travelling abroad.

**Whooping Cough Immunisation.** A start was made towards the end of the year with immunisation against Whooping Cough, and parents are invited to bring their children to the special immunisation sessions at the Infant Welfare Clinics. Suspended vaccine is used, involving a course of three injections at monthly intervals. The cost of vaccines is being borne by the Local Authority pending national decisions by the Ministry of Health.

**B.C.G. Vaccination.** See page 28.

## PROVISION OF AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The City Fire and Ambulance Services are combined under the immediate control of the Chief Fire Officer, although the general direction of the Ambulance Service remains the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

A Joint Fire and Ambulance sub-Committee consisting of an equal number of members from the Watch and Health Committees is responsible for the two Services, and any matters relating to the Ambulance Service are reported to the full Health Committee.

Special arrangements were made with the Somerset and Gloucestershire County Councils whereby the Bath Ambulance Service provide facilities for certain county areas adjoining the City boundaries.

At the end of the year the Service was operating with 7 ambulances and 3 cars, and in addition, ambulances operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade were used at a fixed mileage rate. The arrangements with the Hospital Car Service remained unchanged, although there was a very substantial reduction in the calls on this service. This was mainly due to the fact that the Local Authority made fuller use of its own sitting case cars, and more of the longer journeys were undertaken by train.

	(1) Total Journeys	(2) Patients Carried	(3) Accidents (included in 1)	(4) Total Mileage
City Ambulances & Cars	21,898	22,938	977	138,489
St. John & B.R.C.S. Ambulances	.... 31	43	—	759
Hospital Car Service	.... 5+2	862	—	9,833
Total	.... 22,471	23,843	977	149,081

During the year, the City Ambulances carried out 639 removals in the area of the Somerset County Council, and 41 in Gloucestershire. These figures are included in the above.

The figures for the year show a further increase in the amount of work done by the Ambulance Service. In 1950 the various services carried 20,226 patients with a total mileage of 173,166, as compared with 23,843 patients and a mileage of 149,081 in 1951. This shows a substantial increase in the total of patients carried and journeys undertaken, and the fact that there was a reduced total mileage compared with last year is accounted for by the wider use of rail transport for the longer journeys, and a decline in the call by the Somerset County Council for the removal of patients in their area. In a City such as Bath, which provides hospital facilities for a wide area beyond the city boundary, and also is a national centre for the treatment of rheumatism, the terms of the Act have made the City responsible for providing transport for many cases who formerly made private arrangements. There is no limit to the distance travelled in the outward direction, and these journeys are frequently very long, often involving an overnight stay for the staff. Bearing in mind the condition of the patient, and with the approval of the hospital or doctor in charge, every effort is made to use this service as economically as possible.

Transport of infectious cases is also carried out by the Ambulance Service, and the vehicle is stationed at the Central Fire and Ambulance Station. The ambulance drivers and attendants have been instructed in the special care necessary in handling infectious cases, and



when the condition of the case makes nursing care essential on the journey a nurse is taken either from the Isolation Hospital or by arrangement with a private nurse. There are dangers in transporting infectious cases in this way, and it may be desirable to review the arrangement after more experience.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

**Tuberculosis After Care.** The Tuberculosis Health Visitor was engaged throughout the year in visiting patients in their homes and assisting in their general welfare. Occupational Therapy is encouraged by supplies of materials, while nursing requisites and comforts are loaned in needy cases. The Council has 5 garden shelters which are lent to patients who are nursed at home.

The Health Visitor works in close co-operation with the Chest Physician, and attends all Clinics, thus maintaining the vital link between treatment and after care.

Milk was granted at the Council's expense to 80 individual patients during 1951.

There were 15 deaths from pulmonary but none from other forms of tuberculosis, (11 and 1 in 1950). Notifications numbered 80 from pulmonary and 8 from other forms of tuberculosis (58 and 9 in 1950). The number of cases on the Register of Notifications at the end of 1951 was 639 (524 in 1950).

From time to time questions are asked about the occurrence of tuberculosis, and while it is dangerous to draw conclusions from small numbers, the figures given below for the 5 year period 1947-51 are of interest and reflect what is probably the national trend.

		No. on Register.	New Cases Notified.	Deaths.
1947	...	524	88	36
1948	...	490	81	37
1949	...	507	89	36
1950	...	524	67	12
1951	...	639	88	15

The large increase in the number of cases on the Register is accounted for by the addition of cases transferred on the extension of the City boundary, and by an increase in the cases notified. There is also the fact that mortality rates from the disease continue to remain low as compared with earlier years. This great reduction in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis of all forms, due possibly to improved methods of treatment in recent years, is a hopeful sign for the individual patient but for the community as a whole it means that a larger number of infectious patients remain to be a source of danger to others, unless steps are taken at the same time to protect the immediate contacts. The incidence of tuberculosis can only be reduced permanently if all bodies concerned with treatment and prevention combine in an effort to match the advance in treatment by an equal improvement in preventive measures of which probably the most important are healthy living and working conditions,

An analysis of notifications according to age and sex is given on page 74, and a similar analysis of deaths on page 72.

**Chest Clinic.** Early in 1951, the Chest Clinic which had been held at 26 Charles Street for many years, was transferred to more suitable premises at the Manor Hospital, Combe Park. Here there are excellent X-Ray and pathological facilities.

The Clinic is in the charge of Dr. H. Campbell, the City's Chest Physician, and a close link is maintained between him and the Local Health Authority. The Council's Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends all clinics, and in addition it has been possible for the Deputy M.O.H. to be present at a number of the clinics.

Three afternoon sessions each week for Bath patients are held, and the following is a summary of the work.

Patients referred to Clinic for examination	....	431
Found tuberculous	....      ....      ....	84
Contacts examined	....      ....      ....	309
Found tuberculous	....      ....      ....	10
Total attendances, including above	....      ....	3427
X-ray examinations	....      ....      ....	1860

**Sanatorium Treatment.** The City Isolation Hospital was used throughout the year for the treatment of Tuberculous cases thus materially easing the difficulty of obtaining in-patient accommodation at Sanatoria.

In addition to the City Isolation Hospital, Bath patients received treatment during the year at Frenchay Hospital, Bristol; Winsley Sanatorium, Nr. Bath; St. Martin's Hospital, Bath; Papworth Village Settlement; Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate; Orthopædic Hospital, Bath; Beckford Orthopædic Hospital, Nr. Warminster; Forbes Fraser Hospital, and Manor Hospital, Bath.

Facilities for patients requiring artificial pneumothorax refills continue to be provided at Winsley Sanatorium.

**B.C.G. Vaccination.** Regular sessions to carry out B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) Vaccination in respect of selected groups of children, primarily those who had been, or were in contact with known cases of tuberculosis, were arranged during the year under the direction of the Chest Physician. 99 children and one adult were given preliminary Mantoux tests to establish the need for B.C.G. Vaccination, and of these 85 children and one adult received the course of injections.

**Mass Radiography.** Two Surveys were held during 1951. The first was arranged in April for the benefit of members of the public, and the second in November for the senior pupils and students in the various secondary schools and training colleges. For the

latter survey a mobile X-Ray unit was used, and was sent to several conveniently sited schools. At the public session, 4,949 people attended, and 2,054 to the school survey. Summaries of the results of both surveys are given below :—

APRIL, 1951.

			Males	Females	Total
No. of Miniature Films	...	...	2674	2275	4949
Recalled for large Films	...	...	123	79	202
Normal	...	...	44	35	79
Significant	...	...	76	43	119
Did not attend	...	...	1	—	1
Under observation	...	...	2	1	3

Analysis of Significant Cases:—

Non-Tuberculous	...	...	40	22	62
Not classified	...	...	1	1	2
Tuberculous:—					
Inactive	...	...	23	10	33
Active	...	...	14	11	25

All tuberculous cases are referred to the private doctor and chest physician. Of the 25 cases of active tuberculosis, 14 required out-patient treatment, and 11 needed sanatorium treatment.

NOVEMBER, 1951.

			Males	Females	Total
No. of Miniature Films	...	...	709	1345	2054
Recalled for large Films	...	...	13	31	44
Normal	...	...	7	20	27
Significant	...	...	6	10	16
Did not attend	...	...	—	1	1

Analysis of Significant Cases:—

Non-Tuberculous	...	...	4	6	10
Tuberculous:—					
Inactive	...	...	1	2	3
Active	...	...	1	2	3

Of the 3 cases of active tuberculosis, 2 required out-patient treatment, and 1 needed sanatorium treatment.

The two Surveys may be summarised by saying that of 7,003 persons examined 202 adults and 44 adolescents were recalled for further examination. Of these 246 persons, 36 were found to have signs of past disease now inactive and 28 with signs of active disease requiring treatment. Of the 28 active cases 16 were treated as out-patients and 12 were in need of sanatorium treatment.

In addition to the two public Surveys, a special visit was made for the examination of staff of the various hospitals. On this occasion 851 persons were examined, of which number 51 were recalled. The final

analysis showed that of this number, 3 were suffering from active and 5 from inactive tuberculosis.

These X-Ray examinations also reveal many non-tuberculous conditions, and in each of these cases the person is invited to attend for a clinical examination, and is advised what treatment, if any, is desirable. Numerous cases of early intra-thoracic new growths are referred for specialist treatment at Frenchay Hospital, Bristol.

Another visit of the Unit has been arranged in June, 1952, for the general public, and it is hoped to have a further school Survey towards the end of the year.

These Surveys have proved their value as a preventive measure in that 31 cases of active tuberculosis were discovered who were a potential danger to their associates. It is reasonable to calculate that in the total population of the City there are over 100 unknown cases of Tuberculosis capable of infecting others. The Surveys should be extended therefore not only in the hope of detecting early cases which can be cured, but as an effective step towards the control of this disease.

**Mental Illness and Defectiveness.** Details of the work carried out in this connection are given on pages 33—35.

**Venereal Diseases.** Regular clinics were held at the Royal United Hospital, and the general provision for treatment remained unchanged throughout the year. For details of sessions see page 32.

The number of new Bath patients attending the Clinics during 1951 showed an increase on the previous year, being 97 as compared with 73. Of the 97 new patients, 12 were found to be suffering from syphilis, 20 from gonorrhoea, and 65 were found to have conditions which were not venereal. As in previous years the majority of the cases attending the Clinic were found on examination not to be suffering from venereal disease, although in most of these cases there had been exposure to risk of infection. In this connection the remarks contained in the report of Miss Goodeve-Docker, the Moral Welfare Worker may help to throw some light on the problems involved. (see page 18).

In addition to the above figures for the Bath Clinic, 10 Bath patients attended Clinics outside the City, 5 of whom were found to be suffering from syphilis and one from gonorrhoea.

The local Health Authority continues to be responsible for propaganda on the prevention of these diseases, and for the follow up of patients and contacts where necessary.

**Adult Orthopaedic Clinic.** The follow up Clinic arranged for adults who had during childhood been treated for various orthopaedic defects is held in the Health Department by arrangement with the Hospital Management Committee. Six sessions were held when 69 individual patients made 98 attendances.



**Laboratory Work.** The facilities for pathological examinations at the Area Laboratory, St. Martin's Hospital and the Bath Central Laboratory continue to be used widely by the Health Department. During the year, 279 specimens were sent to the Central Laboratory from the School Medical Department for various tests, and in addition specimens were sent in cases of suspected food poisoning, dysentery, etc.

The Area Laboratory at St. Martin's Hospital has, as always, been of the greatest assistance to the Health Department, particularly in connection with the Ante-natal Clinics. Arrangements have been made for the examination of blood from expectant mothers to determine the Group and Rh. factor. The ascertainment of this knowledge before confinement may definitely have been said to have saved lives of both mothers and babies.

For details of analyses of food and drugs, milk, ice cream and water carried out by the City Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory, Taunton, see pages 53-55 and 62-63.

## CANCER.

Malignant disease is not a condition which must be notified, therefore any figures given probably represent a portion only of the cases that have occurred in the City. The Registrar-General rates the registration of cases of Cancer, with the South West Regional Cancer Records Bureau, as 90% of the total possible incidence of Cancer in the Area, which includes Bath.

The Records Bureau reports that during 1951, 184 new cases of Cancer were recorded from the City and that 79 of these persons died of Cancer during the year. 55 cases received some form of surgical treatment, 52 were treated by radiotherapy, and 24 had surgical treatment combined with radiotherapy.

53 cases of Cancer, too far advanced for treatment, required some form of nursing assistance in their homes. It is probably too early to report on the results of various forms of treatment because of the smaller numbers notified in the early years when the Records Bureau was established, but of the cases registered in 1947 it can be said that 46% are still alive after four years.

The Registrar-General's figure for the total number of deaths from Cancer in Bath during 1951 is 154.

Nursing assistance was given to 46 cases, by the Bath District Nursing Association who made 1883 visits to the patients' own homes. Of these cases, 25 died, 11 were able to manage, 5 were admitted to hospital and 1 left Bath.

When transport is necessary for patients attending either of the Centres for Radiotherapy an Ambulance or Hospital Car is provided.

Discussions took place during the year between representatives of the various Local Health Authorities, the Regional Hospital Board, and Executive Councils in the South West Area, to agree on the form of propaganda to the general public to encourage early diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The questions involved are still under consideration, but it is hoped that an approved scheme will be initiated shortly.

	See also page	Monday	Tuesday	We'n'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>Infant Welfare Centres :</b>							
*Blue Coat House ...	14		2.30—4			2.30—4	
Walcot ...	"			2.30—4	2.30—4		
Oldfield Park ...	"			2.30—4			
Southdown ...	"	2.30—4					
Odd Down ...	"		2.30—4				
Weston ...	"	2.30—4					
<b>Ante-Natal Clinics :</b>							
45 Rivers Street ...	13	2.30—4	{ 10—12 2.30—4	2.30—4			
<b>Post-Natal :</b>							
45 Rivers Street ...	14			10—12	(1st Wednesday)		...
<b>*Maternity &amp; Child Welfare</b>							
<b>Dental Clinic</b> ...	16	By appointment					
<b>Mothers</b>							
*Birth Control Clinic	17	...	...			10—12† By appointment	...
<b>Tuberculosis—</b>							
Chest Clinic, Manor Hos.	28	2—4			2—4	2—4	
Artificial Sunlight Treatment ...	—	...	...	By appointment			
<b>Venereal Diseases (R.U.H.)</b>							
Men ...	30					5—6.30	5—6.30
Women ...	...		5—6.30			2.30	
<b>School Clinics—</b>							
<b>Inspection:—</b>							
*Bluecoat House ...	...	9.30—12				9.30—12	
Moorlands Inf. Sch. ...	...		9.30—12				
Fosseway Inf. & Jnr. ...	...			9.30—12			
St. Lukes Prim. ...	...						
Wansdyke Inf. ...	...						
Eye Infirmary ...	...	9.30		2.0			
*Dental ...	...	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	10—12
<b>Ear, Nose and Throat :</b>							
Royal United Hospital	...					2.0	
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital ...	...				3.30‡		
St. Martin's Hospital	...	By appointment					
<b>Minor Ailments Clinic</b>							
*Bluecoat House ...	...			9.30—12	9.30—12		9.30—11
Moorlands Inf. Sch. ...	...	9.30—12			9.30—12		
<b>*Orthopædic</b>							
After-Care Clinic ...	...			10—12 & 2—4	10—12 & 2—4		
Orthopædic Hospital Massage ...	...	Daily	by	appointment.		...	...
Ultra-Violet rays ...	...	...		2.0		2.0 By appointment	

\* These Clinics are held at Bluecoat House || By appointment ‡ 1st & 3rd Thursdays of Month  
† 2nd and 4th Fridays of Month



## DOMESTIC HELP.

The work of the Domestic Help Service was fully maintained during 1951. The services of a Domestic Help are provided in homes where there is a person who is ill, mentally defective, aged, or there is a child under compulsory school age. Help may also be given to expectant mothers, before and during the period of their confinement.

The charge for the domestic help provided is assessed in accordance with a fixed scale, and is reviewed at the end of a month where help is continuing. In many cases where the income is low the service is provided without charge.

During the year 337 individual households were helped. In 34 cases help was given to assist maternity cases, prior to and during confinement; in 4 cases where there was a person suffering from tuberculosis and in the remainder, help was provided mainly on account of sickness in the home, or to assist aged folk. At the end of the year 11 whole-time and 22 part-time Domestic Helps were employed.

The case of the aged chronic sick person, provides the main problem for the domestic help service, but there is an increasing use of the service, in co-operation with the hospitals, for patients recently discharged after in-patient treatment.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Mental Health Services Committee is a sub-committee of the Health Committee and meetings are held monthly (see list of Committees page 3).

There was no change in the staffing of this section as set out in the Report for 1950, and arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board also remained the same.

No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

Short courses for Mental Health Workers have now been initiated by the University of Bristol, and one officer was released to attend a course during the year. Another officer will attend a further course arranged for the spring of 1952.

**Care of Mental Defectives.** General arrangements for ascertainment and visitation remained unchanged. On 31st December, 1951, the Health Committee were responsible for the home supervision of 105 persons who had been ascertained as mentally defective. This number did not include Bath cases at institutions or those being supervised while on licence in the City.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Under Guardianship ...	—	2	2
(2) Under Statutory Supervision	58	42	100
(3) Under Voluntary Supervision	1	3	4
(4) In Institutions (including cases on Licence) ...	72	53	125

12 males and 16 females were reported as mentally defective during the year, of whom 7 males and 1 female were notified by the local Education Authority under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944, and 2 females under Section 57 (5) of the same Act. The remainder were notified through other sources. These cases were dealt with in the following manner :

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted to Institutions (under Order)	3	1	4
Admitted to " Place of Safety "	1	—	1
Placed under Guardianship	—	2	2
Placed under Supervision	6	8	14
Action unnecessary	2	4	6
Removed from area	—	1	1

At the end of the year, 3 patients were awaiting admission to institutions, 1 of which could be classed as urgent.

The Social Workers made 544 visits to the homes of cases under supervision, including patients on holiday leave or licence from institutions.

Both the Duly Authorised Officers are approved by the City Council to present Petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and during the year 10 orders were made. In addition 1 patient was admitted to an Institution by order of the Court under Section 8 of the Act, and 1 patient was admitted under a " place of safety " order.

**Occupation Centre.** The work of the Occupation Centre for mental defectives at Millbrook Place continued throughout the year under the excellent guidance of a trained supervisor and her assistant. Those attending receive training in occupational work, such as rug-making, leatherwork, etc., as well as in speech and sense training. Transport to and from the Centre is arranged, and a mid-day meal is provided through the School Meals Service. The children held a Christmas Party, and there was a most successful Sale of Work of the articles which had been made. Numbers have increased steadily, and at the end of the year, 34 of our home supervision cases were in attendance, of whom 20 were under 16 years of age. The build-up of the number of younger children has made it possible to form a special class, and the appointment of an additional untrained assistant has been approved to take this group.

**Lunacy and Mental Treatment.** The Duly Authorised Officers dealt with the following cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during 1951 :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Admitted to Hospital on order under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890 ... ..	40	80	120
2. Admitted to Hospital under Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	2	6	8

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
3. Admitted to Hospital under Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	3	9	12
4. Certified under Section 24, Criminal Justice Act, 1948	—	—	—
5. Admitted as Voluntary Patients (Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)      ...      ...	5	10	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cases reported	50	105	155

Of the 128 patients admitted to hospitals for observation under Sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act (1 and 2 above), 55 were later discharged, 38 were certified under Section 16 of the Act, 20 were admitted to hospitals as Voluntary patients, and 15 patients died.

Of the 50 patients certified under the Lunacy Act, 4 males and 18 females, or 44%, were 65 years of age or over.

One of the main problems in Bath is the high incidence of senile dementia, due to the large percentage of aged persons residing in the City. Every effort was made to avoid certification by such means as arranging for relatives to take care of the patient; making application for admission to chronic sick wards or nursing homes for patients with means; and making arrangements for "home helps" and after care visits to be paid in suitable cases. A number of cases were dealt with on these lines without recourse to the Acts.

Acting as Social Workers the Authorised Officers carry out after-care and friendly supervision in respect of ex-patients where necessary, as well as in other cases referred by doctors, Service Departments, etc.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Nursing and Maternity Homes Registration.

1951	Nursing Homes only	Maternity Homes only	Combined Nursing & Maternity
Homes removed from Register	.... —	—	1
Homes added to Register	.... —	—	—
Leaving at end of year ...	.... 8	1	5

Each Nursing or Maternity Home was visited by a Medical Officer during the year. No action was considered necessary and there were no appeals. Of the 220 beds provided by these homes, 21 were for maternity cases and the remainder for general nursing.

**Nurses' Agencies Regulations, 1945.** These Regulations, made by the Minister of Health in accordance with Part II. of the Nurses Act, 1943, deal with the conditions under which licences may be granted by the Local Authority to persons desiring to carry on an agency for the supply of nurses. They are administered in Bath through the Health Committee.

One Agency was licensed at the end of the year.



**Superannuation Examinations.** The number of examinations of Council employees carried out through the department mainly by the Health Department medical staff, for superannuation and other purposes, during 1951 was 177. In addition, 2 examinations were carried out for other authorities. An X-Ray examination of the chest is now carried out in respect of each candidate for Council employment.

**National Assistance Act, 1948.** In no case was it necessary to take action to remove persons requiring hospital care and attention under the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. A number of potential cases were brought to the notice of the Department, but it was possible to make other arrangements on each occasion.

**National Blood Transfusion Service.** The regular supply of blood to the Hospitals is a most important service, which in this City is organised by the Bath Division of the British Red Cross Society. The Council has made premises available for sessions to be held for the purpose of collecting blood from voluntary donors. During the year 16 sessions were held in Bath at which 1,765 donors attended to give 1,748 bottles of blood. This shows an increase of 500 bottles on the previous year.

This supply of blood to the hospitals is used in the treatment of accident cases, after operations, in certain maternity cases and in the treatment of certain diseases of new born infants etc., and has been the means of saving many lives. The maintenance of this supply of life saving blood is an important preventive measure which should have the personal support of all healthy persons.

A high proportion of blood donors are elderly persons, and more young and active people should consider whether they have a duty in this matter to their fellow workers and even their own families.

One firm in Bath has been of great assistance by arranging collecting sessions at their works, thus allowing donors to attend with very little loss of time. Another firm has released employees during working time without loss of pay. By the co-operation of these public spirited firms, 100 donors were added to the list during the year, and it is hoped that other firms will follow the example.

**Meteorological Observations.** Daily meteorological readings are taken at the Council's enclosure at Henrietta Park. The following are notes of interest in respect of the readings taken during the year. A summary of observations is given on page 71.

**RAINFALL:**

Total for the year—39.53 ins. on 191 wet days.

Average for 85 years—30.73 ins. on 165 wet days.

Greatest fall in 24 hours—1.14 ins. on Nov. 4th.

November was the wettest month with a total of 7.73 ins.

October was the driest month with a total of .72 ins.

1951 was the wettest year since 1935 (39.72 ins.).



**SUNSHINE :**

Total for year—1561.5 hours.

Average for 45 years—1517.7 hours.

June was the brightest month (262.4 hours) and January the duldest with 32.8 hours.

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**TEMPERATURES :**

Highest Maximum—80.8 on July 30th.

Lowest Minimum—22.4 on January 29th.

Mean for the year—49.9.

Mean average for 50 years—50.0.

The mean temperature of 50.7 for May was the second lowest in 50 years' records. The temperature exceeded 80° on only 2 days throughout the year.

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**RELATIVE HUMIDITY :**

The mean for 1951 was 79%.

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**PHENOMENA :**

During the year 7 thunderstorms were recorded, 5 of which occurred during June, July and August; snow fell on 10 days; and there was fog on 20 days at the time of observation.

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## Section C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

**Water.** A high standard of quality was maintained throughout the year, and it was unnecessary to restrict its use in any way.

All water is sterilised and a careful and methodical watch is kept on its purity by means of regular and frequent analyses. Treated water from each of several sources is examined bacteriologically every fortnight and submitted to full chemical analysis quarterly. Raw waters are tested bacteriologically at monthly intervals. The treated waters have proved to be uniformly satisfactory and were practically sterile on all occasions.

Bath water has no appreciable plumbo-solvent action and no special measures were required in respect of contamination from this or any other source.

With very few exceptions—less than one per cent.—all Bath houses have a piped supply from the Council's mains.

## Section D.

### HOUSING.

(A). INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES. Details of action taken are given in the following table.

#### HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year 1951 :—

By the Local Authority :—

Permanent	...	...	...	...	72
Temporary	...	...	...	...	Nil
By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	107

The permanent dwellings erected by the Local Authority consisted of the following :—

16	One bedroom flats
26	Two bedroom houses or flats
30	Three bedroom houses

#### 1 *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	1066
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	4421
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	239
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	515
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	277
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	36

#### 2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	197
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#### 3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a)	By owners	...	...	—
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	—

## (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 296

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... .. 86

(b) By local authority in default of owners ... —

## (c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... .. 14

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... .. 30

(Undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders, 14)

## (d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... .. 15

(Undertakings in lieu of Closing Orders, 11)

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. 1

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.*

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... .. 84

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... .. 99

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... .. 418

(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... .. 73

(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... .. 99

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 488

(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... —

(e)—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report. ... .. —

## (B). UNHEALTHY AREAS.

As far as actual achievement since 1933 is concerned, the position at the end of 1951 in regard to the confirmed areas was as follows:—

PRE-WAR SCHEMES.		At end of 1950	During 1951	At end of 1951
No. of persons displaced	....	1269	7	1276
„ „ „ awaiting displacement		31	—	24
„ „ houses demolished	....	354	8	362
„ „ „ to be demolished	....	41	—	33
POST-WAR SCHEMES.				
No. of persons displaced	....	—	29	—
„ „ „ awaiting displacement		—	—	693
„ „ houses demolished	....	—	—	—
„ „ „ to be demolished	....	—	—	201

(C). OVERCROWDING. The official figures for 1951 are to be found above.

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## Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food. See pages 49 to 61.

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## Section F.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The notification of infectious illness is, as before, the responsibility of the householder or person in attendance on the case.

An analysis of notifications received during 1951 in relation to the age and sex of the patients is given on page 74. On page 10, notifications, attack rates, deaths and death-rates, of the principal diseases are summarised and the figures compared with similar ones for previous years. Further details in regard to particular diseases are given below.

The Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the hospital treatment of infectious cases, but the Local Authority remains responsible for the prevention of the spread of infection, and during the year the Sanitary Inspectors made 245 visits to cases of infectious illness to find and follow up contacts, and to carry out disinfection of premises, bedding, etc. In addition the Health Visitors and School Nurses made numerous follow up visits to ensure that medical advice was sought and necessary precautions were being taken. The disinfecting apparatus and a cleansing station for persons suffering from verminous or other contagious skin conditions is available for the joint use of the hospital and Local Authority at the Manor Hospital.

With the exception of Measles and Whooping Cough, we were again remarkably free from anxiety with regard to infectious disease. During 1951 no deaths of Bath residents were attributed to diphtheria, whooping cough or poliomyelitis. There was 1 death each from measles, dysentery, and scarlet fever.



**Diphtheria.** As in both 1949 and 1950, one adult case was notified.

It is interesting to comment that in 1938, when immunisation against diphtheria began in Bath, there were 181 cases of diphtheria of whom 10 died. It is reasonable to consider that the large number of immune persons in the portion of the population most susceptible to diphtheria is largely responsible for the improved position today, but the need for continued vigilance still remains.

**Scarlet Fever.** The number of cases notified increased from 34 in 1950 to 74 in 1951, but most of the cases were of a mild type, although one case came to the notice of the department after death. This case was not formally notified or admitted to hospital, the diagnosis being made after post mortem.

**Enteric or Typhoid Fever.** No notifications were received.

**Small-pox.** No cases were notified. As in previous years we received occasional information about passengers who had been in contact with small-pox proceeding to Bath after arriving from abroad by sea or by air. The necessary following up measures are always taken.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** 4 notifications were received.

**Measles.** 1059 cases were notified in 1951, of which number no less than 922 were received in the first quarter. It is probable that many cases of measles occurred which were not notified because they were not attended by a doctor. There was one death. I must draw attention to the fact that the householder has a responsibility to notify a case of infectious disease apart from any duty of the doctor.

**Whooping Cough.** 479 cases were notified as compared with 124 in 1950. Most of these cases were notified during the latter half of the year. The Council's decision to offer immunisation against this disease is meeting with a good response.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.** 21 patients were notified 20 of whom were treated in hospital. There were no deaths. 13 of these cases occurred during the September quarter. Each case was followed up and contacts traced, but no connection between them was found. In three of the cases there was some form of paralysis.

**Acute Encephalitis.** One case of acute post infectious encephalitis following mumps was notified.

**Dysentery.** 39 notifications were received, mainly from institutions.

**Food Poisoning.** Under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, medical practitioners must send to the Medical Officer of Health particulars of cases of which they become aware, and these notifications are now included in the list of notifiable cases reported to the Registrar-General in the weekly and quarterly returns.

There was one confirmed outbreak of food poisoning in the City during the third quarter of the year involving 10 known cases in Bath, while a number of cases from the same source were notified from Cardiff, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Usk (Mon.), and Lydney (Glos.). The source of the outbreaks appeared to be from pork pies manufactured locally, which had become contaminated by a food poisoning organism (*Salmonella Typhi-murium*). These pies were distributed widely throughout the Country, thus causing outbreaks in several parts.

Every effort was made to trace the cause of the trouble, and numerous specimens were sent for laboratory investigation, but it was not possible to isolate the organism. From all the evidence it appeared that contamination took place during the manufacture of a small proportion of the pies baked on the day in question. The infection was of a fairly mild type and there were no deaths. The firm concerned gave the Department the utmost assistance.

In addition to this outbreak, a single case of food poisoning of unknown origin was notified.

#### CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, ADMISSIONS TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Disease.			Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	74	40	1
Diphtheria	...	...	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	7	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	4	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	43	—	2
Erysipelas	...	...	12	1	—
Measles	...	...	1059	26	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	479	16	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	21	20	—
Dysentery	...	...	39	23	1
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1	—	—

An analysis of cases under age groups will be found on page 74 and for deaths on pages 72 and 73.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Admissions to City Isolation Hospital during 1951.

			Admission.		Deaths.	
			City	Outside City	City	Outside City
Diphtheria	...	...	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	40	12	—	—
Observation	...	...	2	3	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	5	1	—	—
Measles	...	...	28	11	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)			65	20	4	4
Tuberculosis (other)	...	...	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	20	34	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	16	8	—	1
Mumps	...	...	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	...	...	3	2	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	23	17	1	—
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	10	3	—	—
Glandular Fever	...	...	1	—	—	—
Influenza	...	...	1	2	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	...	...	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	1	—	—
Meningitis	...	...	1	—	—	—
German Measles	...	...	3	2	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	1	—	—	—
Strept. Throat	...	...	1	—	—	—
Colitis	...	...	1	—	—	—
Ac.Lymphatic Leukaemia			1	—	1	—
Stomatitis	...	..	1	—	—	—
Post Inf. Encephalitis	...	...	1	—	—	—
Rhinitis	...	...	1	—	—	—
Bronchial Carcinoma	...	...	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	1	—	—
Totals	...	...	231	119	7	5

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**Chief Sanitary Inspector**

(and Chief Housing Inspector)

**FOR THE YEAR 1951**

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND THE ALDERMEN  
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF BATH.

**Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the sanitary administration of the City during the year 1951.

The most important event of the year was the confirmation by the Minister of Health of the Snow Hill Clearance Orders, thus providing the Council with an excellent opportunity to re-develop what has been for many years a congested, insanitary and poorly developed portion of the City.

Further progress was made with regard to hygienic methods in connection with the manufacture, handling and sale of food.

The sampling of milk provided some unusual results (see page 62) and it was evident that many cows were yielding milk well below the presumptive standard in respect of milk fat.

There was a decrease in the number of samples of ice-cream submitted for bacteriological examination due to two factors, the continued practice of selective sampling and the fact that the laboratory was at times too busy to receive further samples.

The number of pigs slaughtered and examined shewed a further increase on the previous year and the post mortem examinations revealed an increase in the percentage of pigs found to be affected with tuberculosis and other diseases.

The establishment of a private caravan site at Claverton Down proved to be useful to a number of persons who had been unable to secure permanent houses in which to reside.

Delay in securing sites again caused a postponement of the provision of public conveniences at Odd Down, Twerton and Fairfield. These are long overdue and unless suitable sites can be secured by negotiation it will be necessary to consider other means for obtaining land.

Considerable benefit was derived from information contained in the weekly Bulletins issued by the Ministry of Food. They are extremely useful in disseminating information of an official and technical nature and it is hoped that their publication will be continued.



Once again I express my thanks to the Members of the City Council, and particularly the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Housing Committees.

There was, as usual, excellent co-operation with Dr. Weston for which I am very grateful.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. TYLER,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Chief Housing Inspector.*

*July, 1952.*

## SECTION I. HOUSING.

### Slum Clearance.

Thirty-three of the condemned houses in clearance areas confirmed in 1938 have not yet been demolished and of which twenty were still occupied for human habitation during 1951.

### Snow Hill Areas.

In July, 1951, the Ministry of Local Government and Planning confirmed, with minor amendments, the Corporation's Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of Snow Hill Areas Nos. 1 and 2. This will enable the re-development of what has been for many years an area of poor type, and in many instances dangerous properties. The fact that the new development on the site will provide housing accommodation for a greater number of persons than the number to be displaced from the old houses (722) should give general satisfaction.

### Calton Road Area.

Owing to the acute shortage of houses it was deemed inadvisable to proceed with a comprehensive clearance scheme during 1951, but it became necessary to deal with a number of the houses which had become dangerous or beyond reasonable temporary repair. The general deterioration of many of the houses in this area is such that slum clearance procedure ought not to be long delayed.

### London Place Area.

This is another potential slum clearance in which there has been rapid deterioration in the condition of the houses and twenty-one have been closed owing to their dangerous and unfit conditions.

### Individual unfit Houses.

Thirty houses which were the subject of Demolition Orders were demolished. Demolition Orders were served in respect of another 14 and a further 16 were closed on Undertakings accepted in lieu of demolition orders.

### Houses repaired.

The number of houses to which repairs were carried out was 285. In a large number of cases owners intimated their financial inability to undertake extensive repairs and some went as far as to offer the house to the Corporation. Bath is not alone in experiencing this difficult position but it is evident that unless owners carry out the necessary repairs as they arise, properties will deteriorate more rapidly to the stage where condemnation has to be considered, which is regrettable at a time when the shortage of houses is so acute.

Three houses which had been the subject of Undertakings in lieu of Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 were repaired and the Undertakings cancelled.

## Basements.

Twenty-six basements were closed—15 on formal Closing Orders made under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, and 11 on Undertakings accepted in lieu of Closing Orders. One Closing Order was determined on completion of works and the accommodation re-let for human habitation.

## Inspections and Re-inspections in connection with:—

Applications for Building Licences ...	...	...	437
Applications for Council Houses ...	...	...	1829
Applications for grants under Housing Act, 1949 ...	...	...	7
Applications for loans under Housing Act, 1949 ...	...	...	8
Conditions in Corporation Houses ...	...	...	198
Housing Survey (64) unspecified (71) ...	...	...	135
Housing conditions—Housing Act, 1936 ...	...	...	1391
Housing conditions—Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	...	3030
Prospective tenants ...	...	...	2
Permitted number of occupants in dwelling house ...	...	...	148

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7085

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Houses demolished ...	...	...	30
Houses condemned—Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 ...	...	...	14
Houses closed on Undertakings in lieu of Demolition Orders ...	...	...	16
Basements or parts of buildings closed on Closing Orders ...	...	...	15
Basements or parts of buildings closed on Undertaking in lieu of Closing Orders ...	...	...	11

Property Enquiries:—Information was supplied regarding notices, etc., in respect of 987 houses.

## Works carried out, etc.

General repairs ...	...	...	310
Lighting and ventilation improved ...	...	...	17
Dampness remedied ...	...	...	115
Roofs, gullies, etc. repaired ...	...	...	278
Cooking facilities provided or improved ...	...	...	7
Food stores provided ...	...	...	6
Sinks provided or renewed ...	...	...	66
Grates, taps, wastepipes, etc., repaired or renewed ...	...	...	25
Domestic washing facilities provided ...	...	...	7
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved ...	...	...	60
Dustbins provided ...	...	...	35
City main supply of water laid on ...	...	...	5

**Overcrowding.**

Number of visits	...	...	...	...	315
New cases found	...	...	...	...	73
Cases abated	...	...	...	...	99
Cases still to be abated	...	...	...	...	84

**SECTION II.****SANITATION.****Controlled Tipping.**

Numerous visits were made to the sites but no evidence of nuisances or infestations were observed, again indicating that the work was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

**Smoke Abatement.**

There was a decrease in the number of smoke nuisances. Appropriate action was taken in each case.

**Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

The owner of the caravan site at Quarry Farm, at considerable expense, developed land comprising a disused quarry of minimum agricultural value. The development as a caravan site included a good system of roads, a water-carriage drainage system discharging into a cesspool exceeding ten thousand gallons capacity, a waste water gully to each caravan and a main supply of water with service taps at several points. A licence was granted permitting 21 caravans to be stationed on the site. (This number was extended to 36 in July, 1952).

**Cesspools.**

A number of dwelling houses situate on Claverton Down were included within the City Area in 1951, by reason of the boundaries extension. Several were found to be provided with a system of drainage discharging into cesspools which were in a choked condition. Immediate measures were taken for the cesspools to be emptied and cleansed.

**Inspections and Re-inspections in connection with :—**

Cinemas	...	...	...	...	17
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	4
Controlled Tipping	...	...	...	...	186
Drain Testing : Smoke (135) chemical (69) colour (69)					273
Drainage	...	...	...	...	1017
Fairgrounds	...	...	...	...	4
Flooding	...	...	...	...	11
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	245
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	132



Keeping of Animals and Poultry	...	...	...	93
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	8
Old Persons	...	...	...	4
Provision of Dustbins	...	...	...	73
Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	74
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	351
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials	...	...	...	6
River and Canal Pollution	...	...	...	33
Schools, Public Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	41
Smoke, Domestic (12) Industrial (61)	...	...	...	73
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	86
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	116
Water Supplies	...	...	...	172
Total				3019

**Nuisances abated, Improvements effected, etc., in connection with :—**

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	77
Animals, keeping of	...	...	...	14
Cesspools	...	...	...	34
Paving repaired	...	...	...	47
Smoke: Domestic (3) Industrial (14)	...	...	...	17
Water pollutions abated	...	...	...	25
Drain repaired	...	...	...	90
Unstopped	...	...	...	98
Reconstructed	...	...	...	56
Minor repairs	...	...	...	81
Total				539

### SECTION III.

#### FOOD.

##### A. INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The vast amount of work in connection with the inspection of food and food premises necessitated the investigation of 713 complaints and 3,670 inspections and re-inspections. The contraventions found totalled 830 which included 157 in licensed premises.

##### Food Byelaws :

The byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 proved most useful in securing improvements in respect of sanitary and cleanly conditions in connection with the handling and delivery of

food. Although the byelaws contain no provision prohibiting dogs from entering premises where food is exposed for sale, request notices to this effect were issued to a large percentage of the shops. From views expressed by traders the display of these notices has had a good effect.

### School Canteens :

At the request of the Education (School Meals) Sub-Committee and the approval of the City Council I was authorised to inspect all school canteens and to present a comprehensive report to that Sub-Committee. The report was presented in July, 1951 and I attended a meeting of the Sub-Committee on the 7th September, 1951 when the report was discussed. A number of the recommendations contained in the report received attention.

### Registration of Food Premises (Food and Drugs Act, 1938) (Section 14)

	Newly Registered	Discon- tinued	Total now registered
Preparation or Manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or pre- served food ... ..	5	1	67
Manufacture and sale of ice-cream ...	—	1	12
*Sale of Ice-cream ... ..	31	3	185
Storage of ice-cream intended for sale...	1	2	2

\*One application was not granted.

### Registration of Factories and Wholesale Premises (Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 34).

Eight premises were registered for the business of wholesale dealing in margarine.

### Food Premises inspections or re-inspections :

Bakehouses ... ..	83
Butchers' Shops ... ..	158
Dairies ... ..	260
Examination of Foodstuffs ... ..	604
Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	56
Food and Drugs, etc., sampling ... ..	564
Food poisoning cases ... ..	68
Food preparing premises and cooked meat shops ... ..	119
Food Vehicles ... ..	44
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	34
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ... ..	174
Grocers and Provision Merchants ... ..	272
Ice-cream—Manufacturers (54), Vendors (159) ... ..	213

Cafés, Restaurants, etc.	..	...	...	...	231
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	310
Meat Depots and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	41
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	92
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	347

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3670

Food Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	713
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### Contraventions dealt with :

#### (a) In food premises other than licensed houses :—

Accumulations removed	...	..	...	...	10
Constant supply of hot water provided	...	...	...	...	94
Cracked, chipped and dirty crockery	...	...	...	...	10
Dirty food vehicles	...	...	...	...	10
Faulty handling or wrapping	...	...	...	...	43
Inadequate protection of foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	93
Intervening ventilated space provided to sanitary accom.	...	...	...	...	37
Personal hygiene improved	...	...	...	...	19
Provision of food receptacles	...	...	...	...	71
Provision of refuse receptacles	...	...	...	...	29
Repairs effected	...	...	...	...	48
Rooms or apparatus cleaned	...	...	...	...	115
Soap and towels provided	...	...	...	...	33
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	20
Wash-basins provided	...	...	...	...	41

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Total 673

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#### (b) In Licensed premises :—

##### Serving Bars and Licensed Rooms.

Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	1
General repairs executed	...	...	...	...	1
Rooms redecorated	...	...	...	...	28
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Sink wastes made sanitary	...	...	...	...	1
Water heaters installed	...	...	...	...	23
Cold water service provided	...	...	...	...	1
Use of overspill beer discontinued	...	...	...	...	3
Additional premises using sterilizing-detergents	...	...	...	...	14
Beer engines renewed	...	...	...	...	28
Beer pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	20

### Cellars.

Ceilings cleansed, whitened and repaired ...	...	5
Door provided between cellar and wash-house ...	...	1
Other repairs effected ...	...	3
Accumulations removed ...	...	4

### Sanitary Accommodation.

Tap for cleansing provided in urinal ...	...	1
Repairs executed ...	...	2
Proper screening effected ...	...	3
Intervening ventilated spaces made effective ...	...	6
Additional waterclosets provided ...	...	3
Artificial lighting provided ...	...	2

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157

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Schedules completed since survey ...	...	41
Schedules not complied with at 31.12.51 ...	...	101

Good progress was made in securing improvements, but in a number of cases major repairs were not proceeded with owing to uncertainty as to the probable life of the property. Until some definite planning policy has been approved by the City Council and the Licensing Justices are able to reach a final decision regarding the continued use of certain premises, the owners are reluctant to embark on the expenditure of the large sums of money necessary to bring their premises up to modern standards.

### Use of lead piping for conveyance of beer :

In December, 1951 it was announced in the Ministry of Food Bulletin that the Food Standards Committee had considered and adopted a Report by its Metallic Contamination Sub-Committee in respect of the limits of lead in foods. The Bulletin states:—

“ It is highly probable that lead is more readily absorbed from liquid foods than from solid foods. There seems little doubt that a degree of tolerance may be established, that men can tolerate more than women, and that the reaction of individuals varies within wide limits. Toxicity may be affected by the form in which the lead is ingested or by the presence of other substances in the alimentary tract capable of combining with the immobilising lead.

These considerations must, however, be heavily discounted when prescribing limits of contamination for universal application. Lead unlike most other poisons is stored in the body and however little is absorbed and stored there is always the danger that this stored lead may be released and produce toxic effects. Lead poisoning is often brought to light following acute infection which may result in release of immobilised lead. It would obviously be improper to rely on an individual tolerance which is not general and may be only temporary.



The daily intake of lead by a normal healthy individual has been estimated at about 0.4 mg.; of this amount 0.1 mg. may be contributed by drinking water and rather less by inhaling dust, the remainder being contributed by solid foods. These figures are necessarily very rough approximations and the amounts ingested would be substantially greater for, say, heavy drinkers and for lead workers.

There is a considerable risk of contamination of beer and cider and possibly other beverages as a result of the use of lead pipes in brewery, bottling plant or licensed premises. We recommend that the use of lead pipes and lead containers should be discontinued and should be prohibited in due course.

The Brewers' Society and the Institute of Brewing have had the question of lead contamination of beer under consideration for many years past and we understand that considerable progress has been made with elimination of lead piping in tied houses; but we have no information about the extent to which lead pipes are still used in other licensed premises or the degree of contamination contributed by the raw materials of manufacture, by water used in the brewing process or by equipment, other than lead pipes, in the brewery, in bottling plant and in licensed premises. The representatives of the brewing industry have agreed to collect comprehensive figures covering these points and discussions will be resumed when this information is available. When lead piping has been eliminated and all possible steps taken to get rid of other sources of contamination, it should be possible to limit contamination to not more than 0.2 p.p.m."

It may be remembered that in my report on "Conditions in Public Houses" issued in March, 1950, I mentioned that of 77 samples of beer (drawn through lead pipes) submitted to the Public Analyst, 48 contained excessive quantities of lead.

## **(B) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.**

The number of samples submitted for analysis was 237, which represents 3.4 per 1,000 of population. Twenty eight samples or 11.8 per cent were reported as not genuine but of these 24 were samples of milk, deficient in milk fat in amounts varying from 2.5 per cent to 23 per cent. In each case the normal follow up procedure was carried out and it was found that of 16 appeal-to-cow samples taken no less than 12 or 75 per cent. were deficient in milk fat in amounts varying from 1.66 per cent. to 26.6 per cent. In the circumstances none of the 24 samples of milk could be officially regarded as adulterated and the total number of adulterated samples of all foods, therefore, was four which represents approximately 1.7 per cent. of the total number of samples examined.

None of the 97 samples of milk was deficient in non-fatty solids.

Two samples of beef sausages were deficient in meat to the extent of 7 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively and the facts were reported to the Ministry of Food.

A sample of beer contained lead to the extent of 6 parts per million which was ten times the normally accepted limit. It was probably due to the use of long lengths of lead pipe through which the

beer was drawn. The brewers were immediately notified and they agreed to replace the pipes with more suitable material. In the meantime instructions were given to empty the pipes of beer each night, thoroughly wash the pipes and leave full of water overnight and to discard the first draw-off of beer each morning. Subsequent samples were found to contain only slight traces of lead.

A sample of tomato soup contained an excessive amount of tin (10 grams per lb.) and the remainder of the stock was condemned and destroyed.

The following is a summary of the samples taken during the year :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Samples Examined</i>		<i>Samples Adulterated</i>	
	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Arrowroot ... ..	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—
Beef Sausages ... ..	—	3	—	2
Beer ... ..	4	6	—	1
Brandy ... ..	—	1	—	—
Butter ... ..	1	3	—	—
Cake Decoration ... ..	1	—	—	—
Cake Mixture ... ..	2	1	—	—
Cheese ... ..	2	—	—	—
Chocolate ... ..	2	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding ... ..	1	—	—	—
Chutney ... ..	1	—	—	—
Coconut Fondant ... ..	—	1	—	—
Condensed Milk ... ..	1	—	—	—
Cooking Crumbs ... ..	1	—	—	—
Cream Pies ... ..	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—
Dessicated Coconut ... ..	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruit Mixture ... ..	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ... ..	1	—	—	—
Farinoca ... ..	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste ... ..	4	—	—	—
Flavouring ... ..	5	—	—	—
Gee's Linctus ... ..	1	—	—	—
Gin ... ..	—	1	—	—
Glacé Cherries ... ..	2	—	—	—
Grapefruit ... ..	1	—	—	—
Gravy Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ... ..	3	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon ... ..	1	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice ... ..	—	1	—	—
Ham ... ..	1	—	—	—
Honey ... ..	1	—	—	—
Horseradish Cream ... ..	1	1	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	4	26	—	—
Ice Cream Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Samples Examined</i>		<i>Samples Adulterated</i>	
	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Jam ... ..	2	—	—	—
Jelly ... ..	5	—	—	—
Lemonade Tablets ... ..	—	1	—	—
Liquorice ... ..	1	—	—	—
Lollies ... ..	1	—	—	—
Marzidates ... ..	1	—	—	—
Milk ... ..	—	97	—	*
Mincemeat ... ..	1	—	—	—
Mixed Spice ... ..	1	—	—	—
Molasses ... ..	1	—	—	—
Ointment (Ung. Ammon. Dil.)	1	—	—	—
Oxo ... ..	1	—	—	—
Pepper ... ..	3	—	—	—
Pickle ... ..	1	—	—	—
Rice ... ..	1	—	—	—
Rum ... ..	—	2	—	—
Sardines ... ..	2	—	—	—
Sherbert ... ..	2	—	—	—
Soya Flour ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture ... ..	1	—	—	—
Strawberries ... ..	1	—	—	—
Synthetic Cream ... ..	2	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs ... ..	1	—	—	—
Table Cream ... ..	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup ... ..	2	—	—	—
Tomato Soup ... ..	1	—	1	—
Vita Sal ... ..	—	1	—	—
Whisky ... ..	—	6	—	—
Wine (Ginger) ... ..	1	—	—	—
	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 151	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 3

\*See notes above.

## Food Poisoning.

There was only one outbreak of food poisoning officially reported. Six persons became ill and all recovered. From the exhaustive investigations carried out it appeared that the outbreak was due to pork pies but the actual origin of the infection was not traced.

Seven suspected outbreaks were reported, viz.,

1. A woman was taken ill after eating a fried duck's egg. The case was carefully investigated and traced to a smallholding where the owner agreed to kill a number of ducks suspected of carrying infection.

2. A boy aged 12 years became ill after eating pork luncheon meat but the actual cause of the illness was not traced.

3. Five children were taken ill after consuming iced-lollies. Six samples of identical iced-lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination, but "no streptococci or other pathogens was isolated from

any of the specimens." Samples were also examined for metallic contamination but found to be free from arsenic and other poisonous metals. Prohibited colouring matters were also absent.

4. A mother and son ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  years) were ill after eating some imported chocolate but samples submitted for examination were reported to be satisfactory.

5. A man was taken ill and food poisoning suspected but despite exhaustive enquiries it was not possible to suspect any particular food. The illness was probably due to eating an excessively greasy meal.

6. A woman was removed to hospital suffering from suspected food poisoning. Fish was suspected but investigation carried out failed to trace the actual cause.

7. A woman became ill after eating cooked meat. Remains of a mid-day meal were sent to the laboratory but no pathogens were isolated.

In all these cases the patients recovered.

### (C) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

#### Meat inspected at slaughterhouse.

		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	...	—	—	—	—	17973	17973
Number inspected	...	—	—	—	—	17973	17973
Percentage of number killed which were in- spected	...	—	—	—	—	100%	100%

#### All diseases except Tuberculosis :

Whole carcasses con- demned	...	—	—	—	—	15	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	...	—	—	—	—	745	745
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	4.2%	4.2%

#### Tuberculosis only :

Whole carcasses con- demned	...	—	—	—	—	49	49
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	...	—	—	—	—	1128	1128
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	6.55%	6.55%



**Pigs slaughtered at Bacon Factory.**

			From Ministry of Food Collecting Centres.	From self-suppliers.	Total.
Bacon Pigs	...	...	15,894	80	15,974
Porkers	...	...	302	8	310
Boars	...	...	106	—	106
Sows	...	...	1,583	—	1,583
			<hr/> 17,885	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 17,973

Three pigs from self-suppliers were slaughtered at the owners' premises. Forty-three casualty pigs were examined.

**Tuberculosis in Pigs.**

During 1951, I had occasion to communicate with seven different owners of pigs consigned to the local bacon factory.

On post mortem examination eighty-two pigs were found to be affected with tuberculosis and the facts were reported to the Ministry of Food Representative in attendance at the factory. In addition the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Animal Health Division) and the Sanitary Inspectors for the areas were notified in order that advisory work might be carried out in an endeavour to prevent further infection.

It will be observed from the following table that from 1939 to 1941 there was a substantial reduction in the percentage of carcasses and organs affected with tuberculosis and other diseases; but since 1949 there has been a steady increase.

Total weight of meat condemned at the factory during 1951 :—  
21 tons, 18 cwts., 2 qrs. and  $15\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.

# RECORD OF INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES IN PIGS SLAUGHTERED AND EXAMINED AT LOCAL BACON FACTORY DURING 1938-42 and 1949-51

58

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 Jan. to July	Slaughtering discontinued from July 1942 until October, 1949				1949 Oct. to Dec.	1950	1951	TOTAL Over broken period of 6½ years
No of Pigs killed and examined ...	13,472	15,978	22,748	14,794	5,889					3,093	15,994	17,973	109,941
All diseases except tuberculosis. Whole carcasses ...	75	147	92	17	24					0	29	15	399
Parts or Organs condemned ...	1,020	2,259	1,250	486	113					42	299	745	6,214
Percentage of Number affected with disease other than T.B. ...	8.6%	15.0%	5.9%	3.4%	2.3%					1.35%	2.0%	4.2%	6.01%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcase condemned ...	62	106	63	34	26					10	39	49	389
Parts or Organs condemned ...	1,639	2,186	2,401	1,413	467					152	909	1,128	10,295
Percentage of Number inspected affected with T.B. ...	12.6%	14.3%	10.8%	9.7%	8.37%					5.2%	5.9%	6.55%	9.71%
NOTES OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, ETC.					Only half year as slaughtering was discon- tinued.	Slaughtering discontinued from July 1942 until October, 1949				Only Three months as slaughtering did not com- mence until October.	Eleven pigs were dead on arrival at the factory and 2 others were whol- ly condemned owing to multiple injuries	113 pigs admitted to slaughter- house after contact with cases of Swine-Fever	

**Meat Condemned.**

<b>DISEASE.</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Calves</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Plgs</b>	<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Hares &amp; Rabbits</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>lbs.</b>	<b>lbs.</b>	<b>lbs.</b>	<b>lbs.</b>	<b>lbs.</b>	<b>lbs.</b>	<b>lbs.</b>
Abscesses	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	213 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	235
Actinomycosis	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bone Taint	439 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12	—	—	470 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bruising	347 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	301	—	—	648 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coccidiosis	—	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Contaminated	—	—	—	2048	—	—	2048
Cysticercus Bovis	—	—	—	55	—	—	55
Cyst. Tenuicollis	—	—	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Decomposition	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	420 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	89	606 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dropsy	—	—	—	119	—	—	119
Erysipelas	—	—	—	391	—	—	391
Fever	—	—	—	98	—	—	98
Haemorrhage	47	—	—	—	—	—	47
Inflammation	—	—	—	954	—	—	954
Moribund	—	24	—	1044	—	—	1068
Mould	—	—	42	3	—	—	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nephritis	12	—	—	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	37
Oedema	—	—	—	45	—	—	45
Pyaemia	—	—	—	315	—	—	315
Septicaemia	—	—	—	838	—	—	838
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>40918<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>41524<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>
<b>Liver Diseases.</b>							
Distomatosis	—	—	—	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	595	—	—	595
Cysts	—	—	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
<b>Lung Diseases.</b>							
Pericarditis	—	—	—	489 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	489 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pleurisy	—	—	—	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pneumonia	—	—	—	22	—	—	22
	1561 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	49127 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	50879

**Total Weight = 22tons 14cwt. 1qr. 3lbs.**

**Fish condemned.**

<b>WHITE FISH</b>	<b>Wt. in lbs.</b>	<b>PRESERVED FISH</b>	<b>Wt. in lbs.</b>
Cod fillets ...	112	Kippers ...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dabs ...	70		
Haddock ...	224	<b>SHELL FISH</b>	
Herrings ...	84	Prawns ...	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mackerel ...	462		
Mixed ...	14	<b>ROES</b>	
Plaice ...	42	Herring ...	14

**Total Weight of Fish Condemned — 1,058lbs. — 9cwt. 1qr. 22lbs.**

## Foodstuffs in Tins, Packets, etc. (Condemned).

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Wt. in lbs.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Wt. in lbs.</i>
Animal Food	18	15	Milk	361	361
Apples	63	67½	Milk Puddings	3	1½
Apricots	51	217½	Minced Beef	28	23
Baking Powder	672	336	Mincemeat	3	2½
Bananas	8	8	Mixed Vegetable	8	6
Beans	19	19	Nuts	1	1½
Beans (Baked)	99	91½	Olives	13	15½
Beef (Canned)	55	315	Onions	9	4½
Beef Corned	211	624½	Oranges	74	149½
Beef Loaf	20	20½	Ox Tongues	2	8
Beetroot	362	391	Partridge	1	1
Biscuits	5	20	Peaches	86	233½
Blackberries	10	6	Pears	107	153½
Brawn	4	22	Peas	252	259½
Brisling	16	3½	Pickles	50	36½
Broth	11	18	Pilchards	12	11½
Carrots	19	34½	Pineapples	44	47½
Cereal	1	3	Plums	359	876½
Cheese	24	4½	Pork	54	76½
Cherries	18	25½	Potatoes	1	1½
Chicken	37	67½	Prunes	15	142½
Chutney	1	½	Puddings	41	26½
Cocoa	1	½	Rabbit	3	1½
Conserve	13	18	Raspberries	89	62
Cordial	3	3½	Rhubarb	10	18½
Crab	4	2	Salad Dressing	6	2
Cutlets	2	14	Salmon	37	33½
Damsons	6	7	Sardines	83	48
Dates	1	66½	Sauce	24	28
Figs	7	6½	Sauerkraut	252	221½
Fish Paste	232	46	Sausages	7	18½
Fruit Juices	17	21¾	Silds	2	½
Fruit Salad	9	7½	Soups	541	247
Gherkins	31	28½	Spaghetti	7	6½
Gooseberries	12	12½	Spam	1	½
Grapes	6	10	Spinach	1	1
Greengages	35	49½	Spread	1	½
Guavas	5	6½	Steak	17	44½
*Ham (Cooked)	661	3408½	Steak Pudding	1	1
Ham loaf	4	21½	Strained Foods	2	½
Herrings	47	55½	Strawberries	122	115½
Herring Roes	7	2½	Sugar	106	195
Jams	102	138	Syrup	2	3
Jellies	19	27½	Tomatoes	174	227½
Kidneys	49	36½	Tongue	5	5
Lemon Curd	2	2	Turkey	5	5
Liver	3	2½	Turnips	72	140
Luncheon Meat	372	476½	Veal (Jellied)	52	295½
Malted Food	40	21	Veal Loaf	32	48
Macaroni	2	2			
Marmalade	41	60½			
Marmite	3	1			
Meat and Gravy	4	4½			

Total Weight : 11,080 lbs.

4 tons. 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 20 lbs.

## \*Tinned Hams.

It was regrettable that over 1½ tons of tinned ham were found to be unfit for human consumption. Up and down the country complaints were made in respect of the large number of imported hams having to be condemned and the matter was raised in Parliament. These hams, I understand, came mainly from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy and Poland. The trouble was said to be due to under-cooking and the use of tin plate which was too thin to withstand heavy blows during transit.



**Other Foods Condemned.**

					lbs.
Bacon ...	...	...	...	...	674
Cooking Fat ...	...	...	...	...	14
Confectionery ...	...	...	...	...	190
Corn Flakes ...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dried Milk ...	...	...	...	...	189
Eggs ...	...	...	...	...	48
Figs ...	...	...	...	...	20
Flour ...	...	...	...	...	256
Ice-cream ...	...	...	...	...	40
Pies ...	...	...	...	...	20
Prunes ...	...	...	...	...	30
Sausages ...	...	...	...	...	57 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sultanas ...	...	...	...	...	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	50
					<hr/>
					1620 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total Weight: 14 cwts. 1 qr. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

**Total Weights of Food Condemned.**

				Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
Meat ...	...	...	...	22	14	1	3
Wet fish ...	...	...	...		9	1	22
Foods in tins, packets, etc. ...	...	...	...	4	18	3	20
Other foods ...	...	...	...		14	1	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/>			
Total ...				28	17	0	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/>			

**Disposal of Condemned Food.**

				Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
(a) Destroyed ...	...	...	...	3	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Processing into inedible by-products ...	...	...	...	22	16	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) Meat and Meat Products returned to Ministry of Food Agents					1	3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
(d) Foodstuffs sent to Corporation Pig Food Boiling Plant ...				2	18	1	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
				<hr/>			
Total weight ...				28	17	0	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/>			

**D. (MILK AND DAIRIES).**

Inspections and re-inspections of dairies ...	...	...	260
" " " " pasteurising plant			54

**Registration.**

Number of registered dairies ...	...	...	32
" " distributors ...	...	...	42

### Milk (Special Designations).

Fifty-one licenses were granted :—

	Licences issued.		
	Dealers	Supplementary Dealers	Pasteurisers
Tuberculin tested (Farm bottled)..	0	1	0
Tuberculin tested .. ..	21	5	0
Accredited .. ..	1	0	0
Pasteurised .. ..	18	4	1
	40	10	1

### Bacteriological Examination of Designated Milk.

		Results of Analysis.					
	Samples Obtained	Coliform Test Passed	Test Failed	Meth. Blue Test Passed	Test Failed	Phosphatase Test Passed	Test Failed
Accredited ....	8	7	1	7	1	*	*
Tuberculin Tested							
Farm Bottled	15	13	2	15	—	*	*
Channel Island							
Pasteurised ....	10	8	2	10	—	10	—
Tuberculin							
Tested (Past.)	11	9	2	11	—	11	—
Tuberculin							
Tested ....	198	168	30	159	39	*	*
Pasteurised ....	41	39	2	41	—	41	—
Total	283	244	39	243	40	62	—

\*Test not applicable.

It is interesting to note that whereas none of the samples of heat treated milk failed the Methylene Blue test, thirty-nine out of one hundred and fifty nine (24.5%) of the samples of tuberculin-tested milk failed the test. In addition thirty of the samples of T.T. milk shewed the presence of B.Coli. It is of course appreciated that the coliform test is no longer official.

### E. (ICE CREAM).

#### Sampling.

Thirty samples were submitted to the Public Health (Associated) Laboratory, Bristol and they were graded as follows :—

Grade 1	...	...	5 = 16.7%
Grade 2	...	...	13 = 43.3%
Grade 3	...	...	7 = 23.3%
Grade 4	...	...	5 = 16.7%

Thirty samples were submitted for chemical analyses and all complied with the provisions of the Food Standards (Ice-cream) Order, 1951, which presents minimum standards of composition for ice-cream.

**Registration.** (See page 50).

## F. (WATER SAMPLING).

Seventy-one samples were submitted for analysis of which forty-one were found to be satisfactory and thirty unsatisfactory. The sources of supply and the results of the analyses were:—

Source of Supply	No. of Samples taken		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Domestic supply—direct from City mains	....	17	..	16	..	1
Domestic supply — direct from Private Comp- any's mains	....	2	..	1	..	1
Domestic supply from tank supplied from City mains	....	1	..	0	..	1
Springs	....	11	..	7	..	4
Wells	....	16	..	2	..	14
Brook	....	1	..	0	..	1
Swimming Baths:—						
New Bath	....	9	..	7	..	2
Royal Bath	....	4	..	4	..	0
Cross Bath	....	3	..	2	..	1
Cleveland Bath—adults		2	..	0	..	2
„ „ children		2	..	0	..	2
*Domestic supplies — for estimation of fluorine		3	..	2	..	1
		71		41		30

A supply from the City main was laid on to one cottage previously supplied from a spring.

### \*Estimation of fluorine in water supplied through City mains.

Three samples were taken and the fluorine content was reported to be 0.1, 0.4 and 0.6 parts per million.

One part per million in drinking water is said to have a protective action upon the teeth which resist decay but five parts per million causes a dark mottling of the teeth in adolescents.

### Residual Chlorine in Swimming Bath water.

Tests are made twice daily with the Orthotolodine Equipment for the estimation of residual chlorine in the water. By this means the chlorine dosage can be adjusted according to the bathing load. Samples of water are also obtained from time to time for a more detailed analysis.

## SECTION IV. DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

### Disinfection.

Cancer	...	...	...	...	18
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	2
Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	22
Scabies	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	59
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	60
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	16
					Total 182

Thirteen disinfections at premises outside the area were carried out at the request of other authorities.

Disinfection by steam was carried out on 44 occasions, and included the following items:—

Blankets	...	...	...	...	612
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	44
Personal Clothing	...	...	...	...	52
Pillows	...	...	...	...	92
Sheets	...	...	...	...	30
Other Articles	...	...	...	...	16
					Total 846

### Destruction.

On three occasions infected articles were destroyed.

### Disinfestation.

Infestation:						Number of cases investigated
Type of infestation						
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	20
Blackbeetles	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	27
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	15
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	17
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	15
Lice	...	...	...	...	...	6
Midges	...	...	...	...	...	5
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	67
Weevil	...	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total						212

Seven persons were de-loused at the Manor Hospital Cleansing Centre.



## Properties affected comprised :

Business premises	...	...	...	45
Corporation houses	...	...	...	24
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	...	...	...	27
Privately owned Houses	...	...	...	116
				<hr/>
Total				212

Swarms of midges interfered considerably with the comfort of large crowds of persons attending the first performance at an open air theatre. On the following day the whole of the vegetation surrounding a nearby pond, a number of adjacent yew trees and the ground underneath the seating accommodation were treated with an insecticide. At the performance held the same evening no midges were observed. Two subsequent treatments were carried out and no further complaints were received.

## SECTION V.

## FACTORIES, SHOPS, OFFICES, ETC.

## Factories Act, 1937 (Part 1).

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
Factories without Mechanical Power	474	305	19
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	243	133	6
Others ...	1	3	—
<hr/>			
	718	441	25

## Defects found.

	Defects		Referred	
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.
Want of Cleanliness	14	11	1	1
Overcrowding	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—
Inadequate drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
(a) Insufficient	4	5	1	1
(b) Unsuitable	24	25	—	7
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1
Other offences	3	3	—	—
<hr/>				
	49	46	3	10

## Outworkers.

Seven outworkers were notified. Their premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

**Shops Act 1950.**

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	418
Notices served	...	...	...	9
Forms and Notices provided	...	...	...	—
Washing facilities improved or provided	...	...	...	12
Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	7
Seats provided	...	...	...	—
Means of heating provided	...	...	...	2
Hours of Closing contraventions	...	...	...	3
Hours of employment adjusted	...	...	...	2
Cleansing of premises	...	...	...	6

**Offices.**

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	34
Notices served	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	1
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	1

**Bakehouses.**

There were 29 bakehouses on the register (including two basement bakehouses) to which a total of 83 visits were made.

**Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

The importance of clean and hygienic filling materials in relation to public health was acknowledged by the passing of the Rag Flock Act, 1911 under which it was intended to secure that all rags used in the manufacture of flock should be properly cleansed before being converted into flock for use in bedding and upholstery.

Since 1911, however, it has been generally believed that the existing legislation was either inadequate or ineffective and particularly there was an absence of legislative control over certain types of filling materials.

The Act of 1951, which came into operation on 1st November, 1951, therefore was welcomed. Under this Act certain premises have to be registered or licensed and the local authorities' officer will be responsible for the taking of samples. (The first samples were taken in May, 1952).

Two premises in the City were inspected and registered.

## SECTION VI.

### RODENT CONTROL.

**Complaints.**

The number of complaints recorded was 251 less than the previous year and was due to the new arrangement whereby any complaint received in respect of a particular building or site is only recorded once in any one year; all reinfestations reported being recorded as part of the original complaint.

## Maintenance treatment of sewers.

For the seventh successive year maintenance treatments were carried out (one in January and another in July), and the results were as follows:—

			1951	
			January.	June.
Manholes treated ...	...	...	217	386
Pre-bait takes—	Clear	...	59	51
	Good	...	39	47
	Small	...	31	35
			—	—
	Total takes	...	129	133
	No takes	...	88	263

The treatment carried out in June, included the test baiting of 223 manholes which on previous treatments had shown no evidence of infestation. The test revealed indications of reinfestation in 37 of these manholes, but in only 15 were clear takes observed.

The total number of known manholes in the sewer system at present is 1,041, and from the results of the more recent treatments it is estimated that approximately 125 (11%) of these are subject to some degree of recurrent infestation. There is a considerable improvement on the position revealed in 1945 when systematic treatments were commenced, and indicates a large reduction of the rat population in the City sewers.

## Controlled tipping sites.

Regular visits were made to the sites and on no occasion was any nuisance from rats or mice observed.

## “Cymag” gassing.

Only a few infestations were suitable for this method of treatment but the results were satisfactory.

The detailed summary for 1951 is as follows:—

Complaints investigated	...	...	...	763
Inspections and re-inspections				
(including 265 by sanitary inspectors)	...	...	...	5429
Business premises treated	...	...	...	136
Dwellinghouses treated	...	...	...	518
Other buildings and sites treated	...	...	...	32
Premises rat-proofed	...	...	...	20
Traps set	...	...	...	375
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	...	81
Pre-baits laid (excluding baits in sewers)	...	...	...	18484
Poison baits laid (9,769) viz.:—				
Arsenic Oxide	...	...	...	9304
Zinc Phosphide	...	...	...	216
Red Squill	...	...	...	223
“Antu”	...	...	...	26

Details of operation for the year in the form required by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
I.—Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	88	21,147	40	3,784	25,059
II.—Number of properties inspected by Local Authority during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) 32	494	4	122	652
	(b) 1	246	25	111	383
III.—Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	Major —	—	—	—	—
	Minor 16	278	8	90	392
IV.—Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	13	240	—	46	299
V.—Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	29	518	3	136	686
VI.—Number of notices served under Section 4 :—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	—	11	—	5	16
VII.—Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
IX.—Number of "block" control schemes carried out ... 1	—	—	—	—	—



## SECTION VII.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

#### Midland Bridge Convenience.

Following numerous complaints of misuse and subsequently a prosecution by the police, this convenience was closed on the 6th January, 1951. Proposals to construct a new convenience—for men and women—on a site on the West side of Midland Bridge Road could not proceed because of the refusal of the owners of the land to sell or lease a portion to the Corporation.

#### Twerton High Street.

A scheme for a new convenience was prepared but here again could not proceed owing to the owners refusing to sell or lease a portion of the land to the Corporation.

#### Damage.

W.C. door locks stolen or broken	...	...	219
W.C. seats stolen or broken	...	...	18
W.C. pans damaged	...	...	1
Water pipes damaged	...	...	27
Flushing cisterns damaged	...	...	48
Electric light bulbs replaced	...	...	161
Drains choked	...	...	27
Miscellaneous	...	...	44
Total number of defects, etc. remedied			545

The misuse of conveniences and wilful damage to fittings and coin locks continues to be a considerable nuisance involving much labour and expense in repairs beyond those necessary as a result of normal wear and tear.

The utmost co-operation and vigilant surveillance of all conveniences is given by the Police but due to the great difficulty of discovering them in the act it is only in very few cases that the Police are able to apprehend and charge the culprits.

#### Baths, Washes and Cloakrooms—Terrace Walk Conveniences.

Details of the use of these facilities during the year and also those for 1950 for comparison are as follows:—

			Men		Women	
			1950	1951	1950	1951
Baths	...	...	3499	3512	2149	2857
Washes	...	...	12135	12585	13319	11963
Use of Cloakrooms	...	...	3509	3412	2263	2311

## NOTICES SERVED

**Section I—Housing—**

	Total
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9 (Repairs) ...	—
„ 11 (Demolition) ...	74
„ 12 (Closure) ...	46
„ 59 (Overcrowding) ...	1
„ 168 (Ownership etc.) ...	57
Houses—let-in-Lodgings Byelaws ...	4

**Section II—Sanitation—**

	Informal.	Formal	TOTAL
Public Health Act, 1936. Nuisances, etc.	465	86	551
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75 ...	7	14	21
„ „ „ „ 138 ...	—	2	2

**Section III—Food—**

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ...	93	—	93
Ice Cream Regulations ...	7	—	7
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ...	35	—	35
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 ...	2	—	2
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-50 ...	41	—	41
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised) and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-50 ...	—	—	—
Food Byelaws Notices ...	67	—	67

**Section IV—Disinfection and Disinfestation—**

Disinfestation ...	—	—	—
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**Section V—Factories, Shops and Offices—**

Factories Act, 1937 ...	41	—	41
Shops Acts, 1950 ...	9	—	9

**Section VI—Rodent Control—**

Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts, 1949	16	—	16
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## BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1951.

	Total			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births ...	575	574	1149	541	542	1088	29	32	61
Deaths (under one year) ...	18	6	24	17	6	23	1	--	1
* Infant Mortality	31	10	21	31	10	21	34	—	16

\* i.e., Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	At Hosp.				
1	...	1	1	...	...	...

## SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., at Henrietta Park

1951	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Mean ...	41.1	40.1	41.4	45.3	50.7	57.7	62.9	59.2	58.5	50.4	47.8	44.1	49.9
„ 50 yrs Average	40.7	40.6	43.4	47.5	53.3	58.2	61.5	61.1	57.1	50.9	44.3	41.3	50.0
Highest ...	53.4	51.7	56.8	72.2	68.2	74.2	80.8	72.8	74.6	64.8	60.0	55.2	80.8
Date ...	16	16	22	25	24	6&30	30	1	4	14	7	18	July 30
Lowest ...	22.4	29.1	26.0	30.5	32.3	42.8	43.4	41.4	41.3	26.2	29.0	24.9	22.4
Date ...	29	13	5	29	12	9&16	14	16	21	24	26	11	Jan. 29
Humidity...	87	86	81	69	77	70	68	76	82	85	86	85	79
Total in inches ...	2.74	4.66	3.35	4.04	2.39	1.61	1.06	5.40	3.27	.72	7.73	2.56	39.53
No. Wet Days	19	22	22	17	16	9	7	18	12	9	24	16	191
Mean of 85 yrs. ...	2.85	2.26	2.11	2.07	2.11	2.04	2.60	2.84	2.55	3.22	2.93	3.15	30.73
„ Wet Days ...	15	13	13	13	12	11	13	14	13	16	15	17	165
Sunshine, hours...	32.8	80.5	92.3	205.6	156.5	262.4	231.3	168.2	102.2	126.3	58.1	45.3	1561.5
Do. Mean of 45 yrs.	50.4	71.0	116.0	156.0	192.1	222.8	194.6	183.4	145.8	101.2	61.1	43.3	1517.7

# CITY OF BATH

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1951

[illegible]



## CAUSES

73	CAUSES	Persons	M	F	-1		1-2		2-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-60		60-65		65-75		75-80		80-85		85-88	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
23	Pneumonia ...	62	30	32	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	9	4	7	7	5	7	9	..	
24	Bronchitis ...	41	21	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	7	7	3	4	1	1	1	5	..	
25	Other Respiratory Diseases	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26	Ulcer Stomach & Duodenum	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	15	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	..	..	
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31	Congenital Malformations	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32	Other Diseases	86	31	55	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	4	1	7	5	12	4	10	4	6	3	6	..	..	
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34	All other accidents	32	13	19	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	8	..	8	
35	Suicide ...	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	
36	Homicide, etc.	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL		1102	470	632	18	6	2	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	5	8	9	45	27	42	26	41	35	140	144	84	111	43	122	34	137	
Inward Transfers		86	38	48	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	7	7	2	4	3	4	4	6	17	4	8	4	3	7	..	..	
Outward Transfers		313	164	149	12	10	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	7	7	17	14	21	4	15	13	49	39	10	14	15	18	3	19	..	
Public Inst. (Residents) ...		420	203	217	13	6	2	2	1	2	..	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	2	5	3	15	14	24	10	15	13	58	50	32	31	21	40	10	41	..

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1951

74

Cases Notified	At all Ages		Under 1		1—2		2—3		3—4		4—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever ...	43	31	...	1	...	3	...	4	4	...	5	...	5	27	17	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pneumonia ...	14	29	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	9	...	
Erysipelas ...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	4	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	14	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Encephalitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	497	562	15	16	36	53	63	59	75	72	86	91	198	212	18	34	1	6	...	6	3	...	5	2	4	...	1	...	...	2	...
Whooping Cough ...	234	245	27	10	16	22	37	35	40	40	34	38	72	86	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	20	19	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	6	7	5	3	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Food Poisoning ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	48	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	6	5	5	11	10	9	4	4	2	8	3	7	...	
Other Tuberculosis ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL NOTIFIED	883	946	45	29	55	76	105	94	122	117	126	136	309	329	35	54	8	17	6	16	21	28	19	15	10	10	11	9	11	16	...

**NOTE**—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 10, an analysis of Deaths according to Age Periods on pages 72 and 73, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 27.